THE WEATHER

Rain or snow Monday; Tuesday, colder and generally fair.

THE MORNING STAR

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VOL. XCV—NO. 100. WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 25, 1915 WHOLE NUMBER 13,891.

WASHINGTON D. C. LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

GERMAN CRUISER BLUECHER SUNK IN AN ENGAGEMENT WITH BRITISH NORTH SEA PATROLLING SQUADRON

Attempt to Repeat Recent Bombardment of British Coast Towns Fails.

OTHER SHIPS DAMAGED

One Armored Cruiser Sunk and Two Others Seriously Injured the Result.

Light Cruisers and Destroyers Also Engaged in Battle.

British Fleet Outnumbered the Germans—Running Fight was Maintained Several Hours.

London, January 24. —An attempt by a German cruiser squadron to repeat the recent attack on Scarborough, the Hartlepools and other British coast towns, was today frustrated by the British patrolling squadron, and in a running fight the German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk and two German battle cruisers seriously damaged.

The British ships suffered only slight injury. So far as is known only 123 of the Bluecher's crew of 885 were saved.

A battle also occurred between the light cruisers and destroyers accompanying the bigger ships, but the result of that engagement has not yet reached the admiralty.

The British were superior in the ships engaged, weight of armament and speed, and the flight of the German ships into the mine and submarine infested field possibly saved them from further losses.

Was Large Cruiser.

The Bluecher was a cruiser of 15,550 tons displacement, and although commissioned in 1908, was completely re-rigged last year. She was not classed as a battle cruiser, but was in the next clss to those formidable fighters. With her were the Derflinger, Germany's latest battle cruiser, which had just left the builders' hands and the battle cruisers Seydlitz and Moltke, the latter a sister ship of the Goeben formerly of the German but now of the Turkish fleet which was recently reported damaged by the Russians in the Black sea.

The British squadron, commanded by Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, who also was in command at the battle off Helgoland, last August consisted of the battle cruisers Tiger, Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable. The first three of these cruisers mount eight 13.5 inch guns each and even the New Zealand and Indomitable carry 12 inch guns, which are equal to those of the Derflinger, the only one of the German ships that had better than 11-inch guns.

Commodore Reginald Tyrwhitt who also took part in the battle off Helgoland commanded the light cruisers and destroyers which accompanied Vice Admiral Beatty's battle cruiser.

Battle Lasted Four Hours.

The Germans were observed some time after dawn passing in the direction of the British coast. When they sighted the superior British fleet they turned and made at full speed for home water, and it was only after a stern chase that the faster British ships got within range of them. The running battle lasted more than four hours, the firing being plainly heard in North Holland, where it was judged the fight took place north of the Island of Amel and Schiermonnik-Oeg.

The Bluecher which was slower than the other German cruisers fell behind and succumbed to the heavier guns of the Lion which was leading the British squadron. The other German ships got within the mine and submarine area, two of them in a badly damaged condition, and it was dangerous for the big British battle cruisers to follow.

The fact that only eleven were wounded aboard the Lion indicate that the British casualities were light. It is possible that more of the Bluecher's crew were picked up by British destroyers.

OFFICIAL PRESS REPORT

Statement Made Public by British Office as to Naval Battle.

London, Jan. 24.—The German armored cruiser Bluecher was sunk in an engagement with British warships today in the North sea, according to a statement issued by the official press bureau. Two other vessels of the German fleet were seriously damaged. No British ships were lost. The Bluecher was a vessel of 15,500 tons displacement.

The text of the statement follows:

(Continued on Page Eight.)

PHRASE "SCRAP OF PAPER" EXPLAINED

German Imperial Chancellor Tells How It Was Used.

MADE BAD IMPRESSION

In an Interview Given Associated Press Correspondent He Expresses Regret That Bad Impression in America.

General Field Headquarters of the German Armies (in France) via Berlin and London, Jan. 24.—"I am surprised to learn that my phrase 'a scrap of paper,' which I used in my last conversation with the British ambassador in reference to the Belgium neutrality treaty, should have caused such an unfavorable impression in the United States. The expression was used in quite another connection and the meaning implied in Sir William Edward Goeschen's report and the turn given it in the biased comment of our enemies undoubtedly are responsible for this impression."

Dr. Theobald Von Bethmann-Hollwegg, German imperial chancellor made this statement to a representative of the Associated Press, in a villa at German field headquarters in Northern France, serving as the office and dwelling of the chancellor, the foreign minister, Gotlieb Von Jagow, and the diplomatic suite accompanying Emperor William afield.

Treaty Was Obsolete.

The chancellor explained that he had spoken of the treaty, not as a scrap of paper for Germany, but as an instrument which had become obsolete through Belgium's forfeiture of neutrality and that Great Britain had quite other reasons for entering the war, compared with which the neutrality treaty appeared to have only the value of a scrap of paper.

"My conversation with Sir Edward Goschen," said the chancellor, "occurred August 4. I had just declared in the Reichstag that only dire necessity and only the struggle for existence, compelled Germany to march through Belgium but that Germany was ready to make compensation for the wrong committed.

"When I spoke I already had certain indications, but no absolute proof that Belgium long before had abandoned its neutrality in its relations with England. Nevertheless, I took Germany's responsibilities toward the neutral states so seriously that I spoke frankly of the wrong committed by Germany.

Why England Entered.

"What was the British attitude on the same question? The day before my conversation with Ambassador Goschen, Sir Edward Grey had delivered his well known speech in parliament in which, while he had not stated expressly that England would take part in the war, he had left the matter in little doubt.

"One needs only to read this speech through, carefully to learn the reason for England's intervention. Amid all his beautiful phrases about England's honor and obligations we find it over and over again expressed that England's interests—its own interests—call for participation in the war, for it is not in England's interests that a victorious and, therefore, stronger Germany should emerge from the war.

"This old principle of English policy—to take as the sole critirion of its actions its private interests regardless of right, reason or considerations of humanity—is expressed in that speech of Gladstone's in 1870 on Belgian neutrality, from which Sir Edward quoted.

"Mr. Gladstone then declared he was unable to subscribe to the doctrine that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee is binding on every party thereto, irrespective altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at a time when the occasion for action on the guarantee arrives; and he referred to such English statesmen as Aberdeen and Palmerston as supporters of his views.

British Interest Demanded.

"England drew the sword only because it believed its own interest demanded it. Just for Belgian neutrality it would never have entered the war. That is what I meant when I told Sir Edward Goeschen that among the reasons which has impelled England to go into the war the Belgian neutrality treaty had for her only the value of a scrap of paper.

"I may have been a bit excited and aroused, who would not have been, at seeing the hopes and the work of the whole period of my chancellorship going for naught? I recalled to the ambassador my efforts for years to bring about an understanding between England and Germany which would have formed the basis on which we could have approached the United States as a third partner. But England had not taken up this plan, and through its entry into the war destroyed forever the hope of its fulfillment.

Treaty "A Scrap of Paper."

"In comparison with such momentous consequences was the treaty for a scrap of paper? England ought really to cease harping on this theme of Belgian neutrality. As you know, we found in the archives of the Belgian foreign office documents showing that England in 1911 was determined to throw troops into Belgium without the assent of the Belgian government if war had then broken out; in other

(Continued on Page Eight.)

Fighting on Land is Forgotten in Enthusiasm Over Victory on the Sea.

FIGHTING IS SEVERE

Artillery Plays Big Part in the West, But Desperate Fighting Occurs in Alsace.

Austrians Claim Russian Advance Has Been Checked.

Decisive Result in Poland Lacking, But New Russian Offensive is Expected to Make Changes.

London, January 24. — The naval battle in the North Sea, with the sinking of the German cruiser Bluecher has inspired the people with greater confidence in the ability of the British fleet to prevent a repetition of the German raids on the east coast towns and has aroused greatest enthusiasm, for the moment diverting interest from the war on land, the political problems of Ausria-Hungary and the possible action of Roumania.

Land fighting in the West has again been confined largely to artillery engagements which have been almost continuous from the sea to the Swiss frontier.

All arms, however, still are engaged in the Argonne, where the trenches have been lost and retaken several times within two days, and in Alsace, where both sides are putting forth desperate efforts.

No Results In Poland

In Poland also decisive results are lacking, but there are expectations that Russia's new offensive north of the lower vistula will bring a change in the character of the operations. It is believed it certainly will tax Germany's resources at the moment when she is called upon to send additional troops to assist in opposing Russia's threatened invasion of Hungary and the menace arising from the possibility of Roumania taking a hand in the war.

It is unofficially reported from Vienna that the Austrians have checked the Russian advance in Southern Bukowina, which if true, points to the arrival there of fresh Austro-German forces.

Germany, it is said although she has not delivered a note to Roumania, has several times inquired from that country the meaning of her mobilization which should soon bring the matter to a head. There are all sorts of reports, chiefly from Rome, of political changes in Austria-Hungary, It is said, Germany has taken entire charge of the military affairs of the monarchy while the Hungarians under the guidance of the Premier, Count Tissa are in control of political affairs under an arrangement made between the Germans and the Hungarians.

It also is reported German troops will be sent to Hungary instead of into Servia, as originally intended and that Austrian troops will re-place them in France.

For fear of another air raid, church services were not held in many towns of Norfolk this evening and lights were dimmed.

NEAR TROUBLE IN CHINA

Japanese and British Soldiers at Kiao Chow Have Trouble.

New Orleans, Jan. 24.—Japanese and British troops at Tsing Tau, capital of the German protectorate of Kiao Chow in China, were prevented from clashing only through the interference of their officers, according to a statement published here today and attributed to Sister Helene, a member of the German Red Cross who was at Tsing Tau during the siege by the combined Japanese and British forces.

The statement charges also that the British, after the fall of the city, were brutal to its inhabitants while the Japanes showed the populace kindness and consideration. Sister Helene now is with the first party of German women and children en route to Germany from Tsing Tau through the United States. The party will sail this week from New York for Genoa, from where the refugees will make their way to Germany through Switzerland.

"After the capture of the city the Japanese treated us kindly, gave us good food and showed us every consideration," the statement said, "but the British were brutal, using bad language in front of the women and making threats against us. The Japanese and English are not as friendly as the British press tries to make the world believe. Several times the Japanese and English were close to open rupture, and only the control exercised by their officers prevented serious

(Continued on Page Two.)

HARRY K. THAW IS NOW IN THE TOMBS

Locked in the Prison He Left Seven Years Ago.

ALL SIDES KEEP QUIET

Lawyers for Thaw State That If Bail Is Granted It Might Not be Accepted—State Attorneys Refuse to Talk, Also.

New York, January 24. — Harry K. Thaw is again in the Tombs. Brought here this morning from Boston, his only stop over on the way from New Hampshire, he was locked up in the prison from which he was transferred almost seven years ago to the state asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan, after his acquittal of the murder of Stanford White, on the ground of insanity.

It is expected that Thaw will be arraigned tomorrow to plead to the indictment charging conspiracy, based on his sensational escape from Matteawan 17 months ago.

When t he train drew into the station Thaw greeted the newspaper men generally, but refused to discuss his plans. William Travers Jerome, special counsel for the state, and Deputy Attorney General Kennedy arrived on the same train.

Thaw and his guard went to a hotel for breakfast and then the prisoner was taken to the Tombs. Later he attended religious services in the prison chapel.

Efforts by Thaw's counsel to see their client were fruitless. They were told that if they wished to consult with him they must get an order from a Supreme Court Justice.

Abel I. Smith, one of Thaw's attorneys, said tonight:

"Even though bail should be fixed for Thaw, it is possible we will make no effort to furnish it. The case has been left entirely in the hands of his attorneys, John B. Stanchfield, Morgan J. O'Brien and myself. Just what our next step will be we have not decided."

Thaw's mother, who is in this city, refused to say anything regarding her son's case, and Jerome and Kennedy, likewise, declined to discuss the matter.

Mr. O'Brien said tonight he would move as quickly as possible to have the issue of Thaw's sanity determined.

"The question simply is one of his sanity, and to that subject I shall confine my efforts to free him," said the attorney.

"There will be no disposition on our part to bring about delays of any sort."

Thaw spent the evening reading in his cell. His supper was procured from the official caterer, a recently adopted rule making it impossible for him to visit a restaurant, as was his practice during his previous stay in the Tombs.

UNITED STATES IS TO PAY COSTA RICA

Negotiations for a New Treaty Begun by This Country.

BRYAN MAY MAKE VISIT

Secretary of State Considerers Visit to Central America in March—Costa Rica Claims Part of New Route is Hers

Washington, Jan. 24.—The United States has begun negotiation of a new treaty with Costa Rica designed to compensate the latter for its rights in the inter-oceanic canal route over which this country is seeking to gain control, by a treaty with Nicaragua, now pending in the Senate. The State Department soon will send to the Senate an amendment to the Nicaraguan pact expressly recognizing the rights of Costa Rica in the route.

Although no price as yet has been fixed for an option on Costa Rica's rights in the waterway, it is understood $1,500,000 is approrimately the sum under consideration.

Secretary Bryan is considering a personal visit to Central America in March.

Negotiations for the new treaty with Costa Rica have been begun both through the Costa Rica legation in Washington and the American legation at San Jose. When the treaty with Nicaragua was first proposed late in the Taft administration and again submitted by the Wilson administration, the government of Costa Rica protested because the river San Juan, forming the first stage of the route, runs for many miles inland from the Atlantic ocean as the boundary between Cosea Rica and Nicaragua.

It is to placate all the Central American countries and gain an option on perhaps the best route for an inter-oceanic waterway which could ever be built by a foreign government that the Washington administration now is planning to recognize the equities of the countries involved.

NOTABLE CHANGE IN COTTON BELT

Business Conditons in South Greatly Improve.

COTTON PRICE GOES UP

All Indications Point to Rapid Recovery from Recent Depression—Value of Cotton is Keynote of South's Industry

New Orleans, Jan. 24.—Notable improvement in business conditions in the South within the last few weeks is indicated in reports from merchants, cotton factors and bankers from all over the section. The last month in particular, business men assert has developed the recuperative power of the cotton states. In all these states cotton, which was selling a few months ago for a little more than six cents a pound, now is finding a comparatively ready market at above eight cents.

Since the government report of November 1st, the increase of two cents a pound in the selling price of cotton, with the corresponding advance in the price of cotton seed, according to the figures and estimates of experts, has resulted in a net increase during this period of approximately $170,000,000 in the cash value of cotton. The effect of this enhanced value, it is stated, has been felt in every line of business in the South.

Much Cotton Has been Held

Conservative observers of the situation say that never has there been such a holding movement in the South as that noted since the opening of the present cotton season. At the outbreak of the European war, Fall deliveries of cotton ranged from 12 to 13 cents a pound, which, with a crop estimated at more than 16,000,000 bales, forecast a season of remarkable activity. With the European markets suddenly closed and the exchanges suspended, the price abruptly decreased about one-half.

When the mills entered the market for their usual Fall supply they found the market closed. Farmers refused to sell and Southern business which depends so largely upon moving of the cotton crop, marked time awaiting re-adjustment of conditions. About December 1, improvement began, owing, it is said, to the resumption of foreign shipments and the adjustment and re-opening of the exchange markets both at home and abroad. Today throughout the South the movement of cotton from farm to market is steadily progressing and as a result, according to reliable reports, the farmers are paying their debts to the merchants for supplies, the merchants are meeting their obligations to the small banks and they in turn are settling their accounts with the larger banks. The general business tone is declared optimistic.

Hester Describes Situation

In a statistical statement of the situation, H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans cotton exchange, mentions that on November, 1, last, the Federal Department of Agriculture figured the average price of cotton to producers at about $31.50 while today the same bale is worth about $10.-00 more.

"At that time," Mr. Hester says, "with the cotton exchanges practically closed the trade for several months had been drifting with no fixed standard of value. Gulf State farmers were selling at one price and Atlantic State farmers at another. Consternation prevailed. From Auguest 1 to November 1, 1914 farmers marketed 2,719,000 bales, or 2,323,000 bales less than was marketed during the corresponding three months of the previous year. But the figures show that from November 1, 1914, to January 23, 1915, 6,801,000 bales were marketed, as compared to 5,598,000 bales brought into sight during the same period last season. Thus, since the exchanges have opened, the South has marketed at advancing value almost 7,000,000 bales, exceeding last year's movement for the same period by 1,200,000 bales.

Hundred Million Improvement

The world's visible supply of American cotton January 22nd last was 5,-217,000 bales. The 1914 crop generally is estimated at 16,250,000 bales, of which 9,520,000 have been marketed, leaving 6,730,000 to be marketed. The visible supply and that remaining to be marketed totals 11,947,000 bales. On a basis of $10 a bale advance, the increase in value since November 1 last, has been $119,470,000, and practically all of this increase belongs to South Thus the South is better off today by approximately $120,000,000 than she was on Novemeber 1, last.

"The growing confidence in cotton is held to be due largely to the expectation that cotton farmers will make themselves self-sustaining, if not produe a surplus of food crops for sale. Calculating on a basis of the 1914 estimated crop---16,250,000 bales—if the farmers curtail their 1915 acreage 30 per cent. it would mean a crop of 11,375,000 bales. Adding the visible supply of 1,671,000 bales left over August 1, 1914, this would mean an average supply for the two years—1914 and 1915—of 14,648,000 bales.

TO TALK ACROSS CONTIENT

Completion of Trans-Continental Telephone Line Celebrated

San Francisco, Jan. 24—Thomas A. Watson, an associate of Alexander Bell and the first man to hear words spoken over a telephone wire, will talk from here to Mayor Mitchell in New York tomorrow at a celebration of the completion of a trans-continental telephone service. The original experiments were made by Bell and Watson in Boston in 1875.

Butler, Pa., Jan. 24.—H. H. Woods, a telegraph operator of Hamony-Junction, Butler county, today shot and killed his wife and their three children and then committed suicide.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRALS DURING WAR ARE DEFINED BY BRYAN

Lengthy Letter From Secretary of State to Senator Stone, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sets Forth Administration's View on Matters.

FACTS OF VITAL INTEREST HERETOFORE UNKNOWN ARE REVEALED IN THE LETTER

Canadian Government Recently Asked Permission to Ship Munitions Across Alaska, But Was Refused—Vigorous Protest Sent Allies, Because of Warships Off American Ports—Many Others Noted.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The United States government today issued a lengthy defense of its interpretation of the rights and duties of a neutral in the European war.

A document, 5,000 words long, prepared by President Wilson, Secretary Bryan and Counsellor Robert Lansing of the State Department after several days of consultation, was made public in the form of a letter from the Secretary of State to Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Senate committee on foreign relations.

While the letter is a reply to an inquiry from Senator Stone for information as a result of complaints made in the press and in letters from various parts of the country charging the Washington government with unfairness to Germany and Austria, it also is intended as a pronouncement of policy on some questions of neutrality previously unexplained.

After answering 19 separate and specific charges and calling attention to the fact that the United States has promptly taken to task Great Britain as well as Germany and every government which in any way has infringed upon the rights of this country, the letter concludes with the following declaration on the much discussed question of exportation of war munitions:

"If any American citizens, partisans of Germany and Austria-Hungary, feel that this administration is acting in a way injurious to the cause of those countries, this feeling results from the fact that on the high seas the German and Austro-Hungarian naval power is thus far inferior to the British. It is the business of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy. Those in this country who sympathize with Germany and Austria-Hungary, appear to assume that some obligation rests upon this government, in the performance of its neutral duty, to prevent all trade in contraband, and thus to equalize the difference due to the relative naval strength of the belligerents. No such obligation exists; it would be an unneutral act, an act of partiality on the part of this government, to adopt such a policy, if the executive had the power to do so.

"If Germany and Austria-Hungary cannot import contraband from this country, it is not, because of this fact, the duty of the United States to close its markets to the Allies. The markets of this country are open upon equal terms to all the world, to every nation, belligerent or neutral."

Unknown Facts Published.

During the course of the letter's discussion of the various charges made, the following facts hitherto undisclosed were revealed for the first time:

That the Canadian government recently asked the United States for permission to ship "war equipment" across Alaska to the sea and the request was refused.

"That the United States has brought to the attention of an offending government the searching of an American vessel for German and Austrian subjects with a declaration that such a procedure if true, is unwarranted exercise of jurisdiction over American vessels in which this government will not acquiece."

The government to whom this declaration has been made is not stated in the letter but the incident is known to relate to the search by a boarding crew from a French cruiser of an American ship plying between two ports in Colombia, when it is alleged some German passengers were forced to sign a promise not to participate in the war. It was this occurrence which led to a warning speech by Senator Stone to the belligerents against such searches of American ships.

That sharp representations also were made to another of the allied governments because search was conducted on the high seas of an American ship for German and Austrian passengers. The name of the vessel or offending government was not revealed.

That on December 15 last, the German ambassador by direction of his government delivered a memorandum to the United States government stating that "under the general principles of international law, no exception can be taken to neutral states letting war material go to Germany's enemies from on through neutral territory."

That representations were made to both Japan and Great Britain against the continued presence of their warships off American ports and that the protests were in each case heeded.

That since the announcement of the Washington government's disapproval of war loans, none has been made by foreign governments in this country. A distinction is drawn officially for the first time between loans floated by popular subscription and large credit transactions for the purchase of war supplies, the State Department revealing that it has no objection to the latter.

No Discrimination Made.

In a general way, the letter sets forth that rules of neutrality have been promulgated by the American government without discrimination and have been applied with equal fairness to all concerned. It cites instances of violations by Germany and Great Britain and asserts that protests have been unhesitatingly entered regardless of the country offending.

Complaints as summarized by Senator Stone are answered in the letter point by point, substantially as follows:

(1) "Freedom of communication by submarine cables versus censored communication by wireless." — It is set forth first that a wireless station on a neutral coast cannot be interrupted by a belligerent but the latter has an unrestricted right to cut a cable on the high seas. Germany's cutting of the British cable near Fanning Island is cited to balance Great Britain's interception of the cable between Germany and the United States. The point is made that wireless messages can be sent direct to warships at sea which can prey upon public or private vessels and make neutralterritory virtually a base of naval operations, "to permit which would be essentially unneutral."

(2) "Censorship of mails and in some cases repeated destruction of American letters on neutral vessels."—Germany and Great Britain, pursuing their rights as belligerents both have censored private letters falling in their hands. No evidence has ever been presented to the State Department that mail on board Dutch steamers has been destroyed, as repeatedly charged. Only few cases have come to the attention of the Department where mail from neutral countries has not been finally delivered.

(3) "Searching of American vessels for German and Austrian subjects on the high seas and in territorial waters of a belligerent."—Neutral vessels viluntarily entering territorial waters or ports of a belligerent become subject to municipal laws. Only two cases in which American vessels have been searched on the high seas by belligerent warships for German and Austrian subjects have been reported, and both have been followed by vigorous representations to the offending governments. Much confusion has arisen, the letter asserts, over the charge that the United States has abandoned the principles for which this country went to war in 1812. The impressment of American seamen by the British navy in times of peace, it is asserted, "involves a digerent principle," from the search for reservists in times of war, though the latter has not been permitted without protest.

No Contraband Agreement.

(4) "Submission without protest to British violations of the rules regarding absolute and conditional contraband as laid down in the Hague conventions, the Declaration of London and International Law."—There is no general agreement between nations as to articles to be regarded as contraband, the rights of neutrals and belligerents being opposed and no tribuanl existing "to which questions of difference may be submitted."

(5) "Acquiescence without protest to the inclusion of copper and other articles in the British lists of absolute contraband." It is here stated that every seizure of American copper has been followed by a prompt protest, and that the inclusion of "unwrought copper" in the list of absolute contraband is under consideration, though the government "necessarily finds some embarrassment in dealing with the subject," because of a declaration by the United States in the past, placing "all articles from which ammunition is manufactured" on its contraband list, including copper among such materials.

(6) "Submission without protest to interference with American trade to neutral countries in conditional and absolute contraband." — History shows, says the letter, that in every war the superior naval power has interrupted neutral commerce more or less, but those who complain are referred to the American note of protest of December 26th, dispatched to Great Britain.

(7) "Submission without protest to interruption of trade in conditional contraband consigned to private persons in Germany and Austria, thereby supporting the policy of Great Britain to cut off all supplies from Germany and Austria."—Again, the letter calls at-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

HOLD HEARING ON INSURANCE BILLS

Will Be Principal Feature of Legislative Week

HEARING WEDNESDAY

Measure Would Give Commissioner of Insurance Control of Rate and Power to Revise Them Along Certain Lines

(Special Star Telegram)

Raleigh, Jan. 24.—One of the Principal features of the coming week in Legislative circles wil be the hearing of the pending insurance bills on the afternoon of Wednesday January 27th by the joint committee on insurance, when there will be heard the Seawell bills to give the Commissioner of Insurance control of insurance rates and generally revise the insurance rates in this State along the lines recommended by the special commission for the investigation of the Insurance companies in this State. Insurance experts from all parts of the country are expected for this hearing.

A matter that becomes prominent in connection with the insurance changes proposed is that of the multiplication of the expense of the State Department of Insurance. in the event there are the changes adopted that are proposed in these commission bills. It is pointed out that the single matter of changing the compensation of agents from the present flat percentage basis to that of 12 1-2 per cent. flat and 12 1-2 contingent on the profits of the agency will mean the addition of a considerable corps of clerks to th Insurance Department since it will be necessary for the insurance companies to make their reports as to those agencies to the State Department and of the department to work out the amount of comtingent percentage due each agency in the State on the basis of the fire losses sustained on the property insured.

Then again there is the matter of the regulation of the rates which it is insisted cannot possibly be grappled with by the State Department without the addition of a considerable increased staff of not only ordinary clerical help, but of expert help as well. All these matters are to be thrashed out in the committee hearings and the remarkable condition will be developed, too, that the Commissioner of Insurance will be found to be not wanting all the power that these bills are designed to confer on him. Instead of the arbitrary power to fix insurance rates the attitude of the Commissioner of Insurance is that he prefers that degree of power that will enable him to handle the ratings fixed by the rating bureau of the insurance companies in such way as to bring about their proper reduction in cases where the rates are found to be too high or in any other way inequitable. A relation of this sort it is claimed can be maintained much more economically and just as effectively. All these matters will be generally aired at the hearing this week.

FIGHTING ON LAND HAS BEEN FORGOTTEN

(Continued From Page One.)

trouble. The Japanese did all the fighting and the English remained in the background.

"As a further evidence of their natural kindness, the Japanese gave the German children a big Christmas tree, December 24."

NO INFANTRY ATTACKS.

Violent Bombardment on French Positions by the Germans is Made.

Paris, January 24. — The following official communication was issued by the French war office tonight:

"There has been an intense bombardment by the Germans in the region to the north of Zillebeke (Flanders), and lively rifle firing near the Chateau D'Herenag, but no infantry attacks. Some shells have fallen on Arras and firing has occurred to the north of the town.

"In the region of Albert, the enemy has discharged a number of bombs against La Boisselle, but our artillery forced him to cease this attack. Active skirmishing has occurred near Carnoy.

"In the Argonne fighting in the region of Four de Paris has come to an end. We have conserved all our positions except about 50 metres of a trench which was destroyed by the heavy bombs of the enemy.

"In Alsace the struggle is in progress today in the region of Uffholz, and in that of Hartmanns-Weilerkopf where we are in contact with the wire entanglements established by the Germans, but as yet there is no news of the operations of that day."

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT MADE.

Germans Prepare for Attack. But Prevented by French Artillery.

Paris, Jan. 24. — The official statement issued by the French war office today said:

"In the region of Nieuport and Lombaertzyde the enemy, by a violent bombardment of new positions captured by us prepared an attack which he has not been able to carry out. Our artillery, in fact, dispersed gatherings of infantry which, with fixed bayonets, were preparing to make the assault.

"Around Ypres there has been artillery engagements of varying intensity.

"Near Rutoire (in the neighborhood of Vermelles), our artillery has compelled the enemy to evacuate an advanced trench.

"In the valley of the Aisne our batteries have reduced to silence or demolished several of the German guns. They have also compelled the enemy's airships to make a detour and destroyed entrenchments near Soupir and Heurtebise.

"Near Berry-Au-Bac (Hill 108), our infantry has taken a trench.

"From the Aisne to the Argonne, in the Sector of Prunay, Souain, Perthes, Beausejour and Massiges, and to the north of Villa Sur Tourbe, the firing of our artillery continued, and was effective against the enemy's works.

"In the Argonne, in the region of St. Hubert and Fontaine Madame, an infantry engagement continued in a portion of an advance trench which has been taken, lost and retaken several times during 48 holrs.

"Between the Meuse and the Vosges a thick fog has prevented operations.

"In Alsace, in the region of Hartmann-Weilerkopf, we have, in spite of the extreme difficulty of the ground, made progress on our right. Near Steinbach an attack of the enemy directed from Uffholz and prepared for a violent bombardment, made him for a short time master of one of our advance trenghes, which has been retaken by a vigorous counter attack."

NANCY AS IN PEACE TIMES.

City is Lighted Gaily at Night—Only Twenty Miles From Battle Front.

Nancy, France, January 24, via Paris —Throughout the war the veil of secrecy has hung thickest over the Lorraine frontier, where fighting unsurpassed for stubbornness or picturesqueness, has occurred. Command of the heights means that the valley was a death trap forests screen artillery from aerial reconnoissance, and the conditions of the wildness of the civil war in the United States often are reproduced.

In Nancy, the capital of French Lorraine, life seems more nearly normal than in Paris, though German aviators need fly only 20 miles to drop bombs in the city.

Nancy is as brilliantly lighted as in peace times until 10 o'clock in the evening, when all the lights are put out. Officers, rosy-cheeked from facing the mountain gales, come in from the front to dine at a reastaurant.

From the high points in the suburbs the gun firing from some directions is audible any hour of the day, which means that some French battery has discovered some Germans in it range, working on a new trench, or is touching up a German battery.

The correspondent's first of three tours was northward in the direction of Pont-A-Mousson and the Le Pretre forest, which are on the French front of the German wedge in the French lines, between the fortresses of Toul and Verdun. It is a dull day in Pont-A-Mousson when no shells fall. The people take to cover with the first and go on with business when the shower is over. In the Le Petre Forest, as in the other forests of the Vosges, the winter life of the troops is similar to that of a healthy winter camp in the Adirondacks.

The forests are scarred by lumbering operations where fields for fire have been cleared, but usually there have been only scattered cuttings, so as to leave enough branches to form a screen.

The French army in the Vosges is having a healthy woodland outing.

Rabbits and other game, including wild boars, are to be shot. The artillery is not popular, because a shell from it striking the limb of a tree makes splinters, with power of penetrating, enough to cause nasty wounds.

Tthe French soldiers literally are stuffed with food. Many live better than at home. The bracing mountain air gives them keen appetites. An officer told me the men of his company now averaged .ve pounds more in weight than when they went to war.

In the forest regions, where the lines are close together, as trenches are taken and retaken, at critical points, Red Cross cars are waiting on the sidings to take south the wounded.

In the open country when there are no trees to screen the guns, ingenius pains are taken to hide them. The correspondent and his party literally walked into one battery. The only sign of its existence was a cellar-like opening for descent under the timbered roof, covered with dirt, and such as might be used to keep vegetables in the winter. Of this, snow had merged the gun positions into a landscape to the Germans aviators, who are up every day, however icy winds may be.

The gunners were living in a cellar built below the guns. Its floor was heaped with straw.

While in the flat country of Belgium and Northwestern France, one scarcely can grasp the meaning of position from any height in the Vosges, the lines becoming as clear as those of Gettysburg from Round Top. Looking north from the Hill of Genevieve it is clear why the Germans cannot drive their St. Mihell wedge any farther and why the French are having difficulty in forcing out the Germans.

Looking east towards Metz tree-crowned crests form a frontier against the cold blue sky. The fields in the immediate foreground up to the French positions in the nearest woods are bare. Except for a stray messenger, communications are carried out and supplies furnished under cover of darkness.

Thanks to the watchfulness of the sharp-shooters and the artillery, the soldiers in the front trenches literally are prisoners during the day.

As far as one can see over the White Mountains and woods, both the French and German positions can be plotted. It is clear why each dead zone between them exists, and why each side holds where it is. Men can no more lie out nights on the cold slopes of the Vosges in any extensive forward movement than they could in the Tennessee mountains under Grant and Longstreet.

AMERICAN AGENT INJURED

When Germans Dropped Bombs on Dunkirk—Is a French Citizen.

Paris, Jan. 24.—Benjamin Morel, United States consular agent at Dunkirk, France, was injured when the American consulate was damaged by a bomb during the German air raid Friday, according to the Dunkirk correspondent of The Figaro. The correspondent adds that the consulates of Uruguay and Norway also were damaged.

Mr Morel is a French lawyer who has represented the United States at Dunkirk since 1883.

CAN MAKE NO PROTEST

Agent is a Citizen of France According to State Department.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The State Department tonight had received no confirmation of the reported injury of American consular agent Morel. Officials indicated that there probably would be no ground for protest as Morel is a French citizen conducting American consular interests along with his private business.

BATTLESHIP CLEARED DECKS FOR ACTION

Fight Between the Texas and British Cruiser Narrowly Averted.

Washington, Jan. 24.—In a speech before a mass meeting here tonight to protest against shipment of war munitions to European belligerents, John DeVoy, editor of the Gaelic American of New York declared the battleship Texas when approaching New York recently was ordered to stop by the British cruisers Suffolk and Essex and when Captain Grant ignored the warning a shot was fired across the battleship's bows. This act the speaker declared, "caused Commander Grant to strip his vessel for action and an engagement between the cruisers and the American man-of-war was narrowly averted."

Secretary Daniels said tonight that he had seen captain Grant yesterday but that he had not heard of any such incident as that recited by Mr. DeVoy.

Mr. DeVoy said he referred to the Texas incident and the fact that it had not been given publicity to show that the American Press would not print any but pro-English news.

ELDERS AND DEACONS INSTITUTE CLOSES

Three Day Session at Fayetteville Results in Much Good—Encouragement

(Special Star Correspondence)

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 24.—At 9:30 o'clock tonight the three days' session of the Elders and Deacons' Evangelistic Institute for Fayetteville Presbytery came to a close, bringing to a termination a series of meetings that are accounted a success in every way.

"Be ye steadfast, unmovable;" (1 Cor. 15:58) was the earnest appeal of Rev. Watson M. Fairley, pastor of the First Church of Fayetteville, which closed the programme. This was preceded by a thirty minute talk—"Onward, Upward, Forward;—by Rev. J. S. Sibley, D. D., of Charlotte, who urged his hearers on to greater things in the cause of enlightenment and salvation. The evening session was opened with a song and praise service, followed by a well considered discourse by Dr. J. M. Wels, of Wilmington, on opportunity and responsibility.

The first thing in the day's programe was the inspection of the Sunday school at work, this being the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian Church. The subject was a most a most appropriate one—Gideon and his three hundred (Judges vii: 1-8) and the visiting elders, deacons, ministers and Sunday school superintendents found much interest in the clases. The First Church is very proud of its Sunday school and the showing it made, particularly the large men's Bible class. Dr. H. t. Gurney, of Monroe, and Rev. William Black, of Charlotte, were the preachers at the morning services. Dr. Gurney's subject was "The Sword of the Spirit." Mr. Black attacked the subject of personal work in his thoroughly alive manner.

Mr. Black addresed the Institute at the afternoon session, again on the subject of personal work. How to train personel workers and the use of the Bible in dealing with inquirers was his special theme.

Another phase of the same subject was gone into by Dr. A. D. MacClure, of Wilmington. Dr. MacClure discussed the organization of workers' training clases.

Devotional music of a high order was rendered at every service.

RALEIGH POSTMASTERSHIP FIGHT DRAWS INTEREST

Britton and Others Wage Big Fight —Mrs. Aycock May Get the Job.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 24.—People are awaiting with deepest interest the outcome of the fight that is going on at Washington over the appointment of a postmaster for Raleigh, especially the recent development in the looming of Mrs. Charles B. Aycock as a possibility, and it is now said, a probable appointee to the place. Friends of Bart M. Gatling and E. E. Britton, who have been the strongest candidates from a political viewpoint all along are inclined to criticise a political policy that would turn aside from the choosing between these workers in the ranks of the party and bestow it philanthropically as they claim is to be the case, if Mrs. Aycock is to be appointed.

There are also those who are insisting that the retirement of Mr. C. H. Anderson from the race for the appointment really means that in the event Mrs. Aycock gets the appointment Mr. Anderson will get the active management of the postoffice after all with a satisfactory adjustment of emoluments.

Friends of Editor Britton have not but any means ceased their efforts at this end of the line and the powers that control the appointment at Washington are being showered with letters and other communications insisting that the appointment to the postmastership be made on the political merits of those seeking the appointment and their equipment and experience to bear up the official responsibilities of the office.

The outcome to the reprimand reporte dto have been mailed from Washington Postmaster Willis G. Briggs adds interest in the situation as it is considered possible that Postmaster Briggs an dhis friends who are legion without regard to politics, may consider that demands of the department as to what he is called on to do to retain the office to the end of his term, which comes in February, are too humiliating for him to comply without acknowledging truthfulness of the charges. So there is the possibility of his resignation rather than continue under scourge of the department lash, alleged to be unjustly applied.

Pretoria, Jan. 24.—It is officially announced that 1,200 rebels with four guns under their leaders, Lieut. Colonels Maritz and Kemp attacked Upington Rechuanaand, today. The rebels were repulsed leaving behind 12 dead and 13 wounded and 95 prisoners. The Union of South Africa forces lost three men killed and 22 wounded.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE OF LANDS.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Wilmington Door and Lumber Company to C. N. Evans, President, Trustee, dated Marth 18th, 1912, and recorded in Book 68, page 107, in the office of the Register of Deeds of New Hanover County, default having been made in the payment of the debt thereby secured, the undersigned will, on Monday, the 15th day of February, 1915, at 12 o'clock M., at the court house door, in New Hanover county, expose to sale for cash, at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described tracts or parcels of land:

First Tract.

Beginning at a point in the western line of Front street 132 feet north of the northern line of Ann street, and running thence northwardly along said western line of Front street 66 feet; thence westwardly and parallel with Ann street to the channel or deep water said channel or deep water of the Cape Fear River southwardly and parallel with Front street 66 feet to the northern line of Lot No. 5, in Block 125, of said city; thence eastwardly and parallel with Ann street to the western line of Front street, the point of beginning. The same being that tract or parcel of land conveyed by one A. M. Prince to Brunswick Wood and Coal Company by deed bearing date January the 7th, 1911, and duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for New Hanover County, and conveyed by Brunswick Wood and Coal Company to Wilmington Door and Lumber Company, as will appear by reference to the Public Records of New Hanover County.

Second Tract.

Beginning at a point in the northern line of Meares street 183 feet East of the eastern line of Fourth street, and running thence along said line of Meares street 33 feet in an easterly direction; thence North and parallel with Fifth street 87 feet to the old Coalfield (Francis Morris) line; thence along said line in a westwardly direction 33 feet; thence southwardly and parallel with Fifth street 87 feet to the northern line of Meares street, the point of beginning. The same being part of Lots 5 and 6, in Block 20, according to the official plan of the City of Wilmington.

Third Tract.

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being in Cape Fear Township, on the East side, in the County of New Hanover and State of North Carolina, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a cypress, on the West side of Cat Fish Creek, a small distance above an old field; thence with the lower line or a tract formerly owned by Samuel Ashe, west 220 poles to a cypress on said Cat Fish Creek, near its head; thence same course 103 poles to the North West River; thence down the River so as to measure in a due South line 95 poles; thence from said River due East 336 poles to Cat Fish Creek; thence up said Creek 35 poles; thence due East 75 poles to a stake on the Sand Hill; thence North 12 degrees West 62 poles; thence West 80 poles to Cat Fish Creek, opposite the Fish Station, containing by estimation 222½ acres, of which twenty-five acres is high land.

One tract situate in said County of New Hanover, on the South side of Cat Fish Creek, in the upper part of the bend, beginning at a cypress on the Creek between the line of the land which formerly belonged to Samuel Ashe and Thos. C. Reston; thence with their line East 84 poles to the corner of said Ashe's line, or rather his old center ditch; thence with said Center Ditch North 2 poles; thence East 30 poles to the corner by the side of the Creek; thence West to the Creek, and thence up the Creek to the beginning, containing 9½ acres.

One tract situate in said County of New Hanover, on said North West River, and Cat Fish Creek, beginning on the River, on the lower corner of the tract on said Creek first above described, thence East 60 poles; thence South 129 poles to the River; thence up the River to the beginning, containing 60 acres of Tide Swamp.

Also eight acres of Sand Hill situate in said County of New Hanover, on Cat Fish Creek, beginning on the Creek at what was formerly known as the Reston lower cornar; thence down the creek 20 poles; thence East and back adjoining the western line for its compliment. The last mentioned four tracts of land, described under "Third Tract" herein, being the same lands conveyed by E. P. H. Strunck and wife to Brunswick Wood & Coal Company by deed bearing date June 12, 1909, and duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for New Hanover County, in Book 58, page 468, et seq., and reference is hereby made to said dbed for the description therein contained, and the same being conveyed by the Brunswick Wood & Coal Company to the Wilmington Door & Lumber Company, by proper deed of conveyance, as the Public Records of New Hanover County will show.

Dated and posted this 13th day of January, 1915.

C. N. EVANS, President,
Trustee.

By Atlantic Trust and Banking Company, Assignee.

ROBERT RUARK, Attorney.

ja13-30d

A MID-WINTER, NOT A MID-SUMMER, SCENE.

This is not a mid-summer scene at Coney Island nor any other Northern summer resort. The photograph was taken in January, and shows a section of an enormous crowd in bathing at a mid-winter resort of the South. The white foam showing is not snow, it is just the foam of old ocean from waves as warm as the water of a pond in the hot summer. It is a picture to be studied by those persons who are now living in temperatures of zero or forty below that, for a good part of the northern section of the United States has experienced zero weather. In fact, the day the photograph was taken the thermometer in some parts of the United States was 20 below zero.

"The Thinkers of the Country Are the Tobacco Chewers"—

said one of the greatest thinkers this country ever produced.

Says the Judge:

"My brain grasps the points of a case more easily when I'm chewing PICNIC TWIST. I suppose it's because of the gentle stimulation that PICNIC TWIST gives without the after effects of "strong" tobacco.

"Have you ever noticed how many great jurists chew? Well, there's nothing better to oil the wheels of justice than PICNIC TWIST."

Have you ever wished for a tobacco that you could *keep on* chewing without feeling that you were *over-chewing?*

For a long time you've really been looking for PICNIC TWIST, with its lasting sweet taste, and true tobacco satisfaction with no "come-back."

Compare PICNIC TWIST in taste, looks, convenience or any other way, with any dark "heavy" tobacco. Then you'll know the advantage of chewing the light, mild, mellow part of the leaf, the only kind that goes into PICNIC TWIST.

There are few better preservatives of the teeth than PICNIC TWIST.

PICNIC TWIST 5¢

CHEWING TOBACCO

"The Thinkers of the Country Are the Tobacco Chewers"

It comes, also, in economical, freshness-preserving drums of 11 twists for 50c.

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CAPE FEAR OIL COMPANY

To avoid Engine Trouble in your Hydro Aeroplanes, Automobiles and other Gas Engines, use Cape Fear Oil Company's

Gasoline and "Autoil" for Lubrication.

CAPE FEAR OIL CO.

:: THE ORTON ::

WILMINGTON, N. C.

In the Heart of the City
Try Our Special Sunday Dinners

C. E. HOOPER,
Manager.

Balance To Go At Cost

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF BULBS, Consisting of Roman and Dutch Hyacynths, Paper White Narcissus, Trumpet Daffodils, Tulips and Freesias. ALL OF THESE ARE GENUINE, DUTCH GROWN BULBS, Imported by us direct from Lisse, Holland.

1880 Hardin's Pharmacy 1915

WE KILL THE TORTURING DEMON whose painful and agonizing pangs make life intolerable for the sufferer. It is but a matter of a moment to silence the imp that causes the pain in the nerve. We practice painless extraction and do it carefully. Also the cleaning and filling of teeth when we deem them worthy of saving. Our Crown and Bridge work demonstrates our professional skill. Entrust your teeth to us, and you will never have cause to complain either of the work or the charges.

Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty.

FONE 608

Dr. Culbreth's Dental Parlors

COMMON SENSE in the HOME
EDITED by MARION HARLAND

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

"I AM in a funny sort of trouble and I am, as usual, turning to the Corner for advice. Most of my bothers have come from not having enough of things; this is from having too much—or too many—of the wrong sort of things. And most of them are Christmas presents.

"This is the way it is. As you know, the hard times have made people economize on their Christmas giving and every one who could make presents instead of buying them has done so and those who have bought them have selected the least expensive gifts they could find. Others appear to have given things they already had in the house. I don't mean to seem ungrateful, but the collection of gifts I had this year made me laugh. I wished with all my heart that my friends had taken the advice you offered and given me things I could use, like household linen—even dish towels would have been acceptable—or articles that could be finished and done with, like flowers or fruit or candy or preserves.

"Instead of that I had a lot of useless trifles. Here are a few of them: A pair of Japanese vases with narrow necks, several plaster casts, a couple of silk covered cologne bottles, half a dozen paper weights, four burnt wood objects, two of them panels, one vase holder and one bust stand, three silk covered picture frames that don't fit any picture I have. There are others, but these will serve as a sample. You see, I belong to a large family connection, all with the Christmas gift habit, and I have kept up the same custom with my friends.

"Now the question is: What am I to do with all these things? Nearly all of them represent love, however poorly it may be expressed, and I can't bring myself to throw the gifts away. Some of them I have tucked into a drawer with the idea that some time I may bestow them where they will be more appreciated than in my home, but the rest of them still clutter up my little house. Not only do they interfere with the looks of my rooms, but they increase the work of dusting enormously. I keep only one maid and have two little children, so I have made the habit of simplifying my ornaments as much as possible, and this sudden influx of such objects complicates things badly.

"If the truth were known I don't doubt there are many other housekeepers in the same position that I am at present who would be helped by such advice as I beg. Can't you give us some counsel in the matter and perhaps at the same time advance a few hints as to the arrangement of the bric-a-brac with which so many of our homes are crowded? Is it wise to have many things of this sort on exhibition all the time? If you print my letter won't you ask some of the Cornerites what they do when they are in the same kind of place I am?

"MRS. K. P. H."

This letter reminds me of other housekeepers I know who have come to me with similar tales of woe. I recall the solemnity with which a friend once took me to a window of her city apartment and pointed out to me a large vacant lot at the side of the house.

"Do you know what that lot is for?" she asked gravely. "It is to hold the presents my husband's sister sends me at Christmas. On the 26th of December I come into this room by myself, lock the door and open the window, and one by one drop out her gifts. As this is the eighth floor, there isn't much left of them after they strike the ground, especially as her choice is almost invariably of plaster casts or biscuit images or china figures. Fortunately she lives a thousand miles from here and never comes to see her gifts."

"How does your husband take this disposition of his sister's tokens?" I inquired.

"Bless the dear man, he never knows it! He sees the things when they come and then forgets all about them and wouldn't miss them in a thousand years. They have given us the pleasure of knowing that she remembers us, and, as she has had the joy of giving, no harm is done to any one."

Another case of the same sort was that of the clergyman and his wife, who were victims of the well meant generosity of their flock and who used to keep unwelcome gifts in evidence for two years after they were received. At the expiration of this period they would, under cover of darkness, carry the gifts out into the back garden and inter them in a pit dug for the purpose. No one's feelings were hurt by this and their own sense of beauty and fitness was greatly relieved.

I am afraid I don't altogether sympathize with both these expedients, however. Being of a weak nature, I would see the thought which had come into the choice of my sister-in-law's gifts, the desire she had felt to give pleasure, her confidence in the beauty or appropriateness of the selection she had made, and I would have had a lump in my throat as I watched the unliked objects smash far below which would have quite offset my relief in getting rid of the things. So, too, with the presents bestowed by members of the congregation—and to this feeling would be added the dread lest some one with an inconvenient memory might miss one of the interred items and ask awkward questions about it.

No, such thorough measures are beyond me, I am afraid, and so I cannot advise you to follow them. At the same time I recognize your position and sympathize with it. I, too, have suffered. I still recall a bunch of thistle down or of fluffed out milk wood pods done up in hand painted bolting cloth, which was presented to me years ago by a dear elderly relative. Only her innocent faith that I would admire and appreciate her gift sustained me through the strain of having that hanging from the chandelier in the library, where she herself placed it. I have kept burnt wood offerings of young relatives, ill chosen pieces of bric-a-brac, and other ornaments in full view where they were a note of dissonance among the objects I had chosen for myself, merely because I could not bear to wound the love of those who had purchased the things with the desire to show their affection and to gratify me.

Nevertheless I appreciate your predicament and wish I could help you. My own inclination would be to go over the articles carefully, pick out the best for the most prominent locations, and distribute the rest about the house in the different rooms. Even the love they stand for cannot make it obligatory upon you to ruin the general effect of your artistic parlor or library by putting into it pieces which are absolutely out of harmony with everything else. To look at it from the most practical view, this course shows up the undesired articles so badly that it is fairly unkind to the givers to subject their tokens to such comparison.

The entirely unpresentable articles I would put away, with such duplicates or unsalable pieces as I had received, or I would give them to some one who could use them and enjoy them. For instance, one of my Christmas remembrances a few years ago was a five pound box of fine chocolates. A bit of chocolate an inch square would make me sick for a week and there was nothing to do with the box except to distribute it about among my grandchildren, who blessed the giver's ignorance of my tastes and digestion.

In the same way other gifts may be bestowed where they will be of real service. One Christmas I had two small pictures given me, both pretty and just alike. I laid the second one away and later on rejoiced the heart of a friend who had few beautiful things of the sort come into her life. I did not reproach myself for this disposition of the gift. I had had the happiness of receiving it, as my friend had had of giving it, and I knew it would have made her glad to know that some one besides myself was blessed by her selection of a lovely picture.

A friend of mine who does not keep house has received many bits of household linen of which she could make no use for herself—doilies, centerpieces, etc. She has so large a store of these that she can easily spare an occasional item for the collection of some one less blessed than herself, and she has far more pleasure in enriching the slender supply of a housekeeping friend than she could possibly feel in hoarding the pieces for which she herself had no practical use.

As to the business of arranging your living rooms and putting your ornaments, etc., all on view, I think there is much to be said. If you go into one of the old fashioned rooms, of what we have come to call the "mid-Victorian period," the prevailing sensation is usually one of clutter. Although one seldom meets now the old fashioned etagére or "what-not" there are still houses where it exists as a gathering place for ornaments of all kinds. When the "whatnot" is lacking the mantel takes its place, and if this is supplied with upper shelves the bric-a-brac gathers here.

If you will consider the question for a moment you will see how little chance good things have to make a show when they are crowded together like this. No one piece has an opportunity to display its merits because others of equal or less value are pushed up against it and they withdraw your attention from one another. If there were four or five pieces ranged on the shelf instead of a dozen or more each one would have its chance to be seen.

In the same way our pictures are huddled together on the walls. Instead of a good picture with enough space about it to permit of our seeing it clearly, we have a group, each impinging upon the other, and we get only a confused idea of a bunch of pictures, none displaying itself to the best advantage.

Try thinning out your ornaments and pictures. Take down some of them and put them away for a while and see if you do not feel more enjoyment in those that are left. The Japanese give us a good lesson in house decoration when they place only a few really fine articles in their rooms at a time that you may savor the full beauty of each one.

Another value of this plan is that it permits you to introduce variety in the arrangement of your rooms. Leave out a certain set of things for a while, then take them down, put them away, and substitute those that have been in retirement. Until you have tried this plan you have no idea how pleasing are its effects.

Let me hear from other housekeepers, both as to what they do with their superfluous Christmas gifts and how they arrange their bric-a-brac. It will interest us all.

MARION HARLAND'S HELPING HAND

"I WANT to give you a recipe for what I call 'My John's Favorite.' It is a simple dish, but so good that we all enjoy it nearly as much as he does. It is made with canned salmon. I flake this apart, after turning it from the can into the bowl for half an hour, so that the close taste will go, and make about two cups of it after it is picked apart. Then I mix with it a cup of fine bread crumbs, a tablespoon of melted butter, six or seven drops of onion juice, which I get by tearing the onion on a grater, two tablespoons of cream [if I don't happen to have the cream I put in milk and use two tablespoons of butter instead of one], salt and pepper to taste. At the last I stir in two eggs beaten light, without separating the yolks and whites. Then when I have beaten the mixture hard I turn it into a brown bread tin [one of those with straight sides and a tightly fitting top], set it in a kettle of boiling water and cook it steadily for an hour and a half. When I take it out I plunge the mold for a moment into cold water. This loosens the fish from the sides and I can turn it out on a hot plate without any trouble. I have a good white sauce or a drawn butter ready to pour over it. Sometimes I make a caper sauce, as I would for boiled mutton, using just a plain butter sauce with a tablespoon each of butter and flour and a cup of boiling water, cooking them until they are smooth and thick, and putting in a tablespoon of capers. Or you may season the white sauce with anchovy paste or put a chopped hard boiled egg through it. Any way you do it it is good, and when my John sees it come on the table I tell him he just purrs. I wonder if some of the other Cornerites have husbands who have special food favorites. I wish I knew what some of them are.

"CONSTANCE."

I am sure we are all glad of the recipe, and I think there is the suggestion in the last paragraph of the letter for a most interesting chat with "John's" preferences for a text. Of course, every man among them has his favorites. We would all like to know what they are and compare notes on the subject. I am sure none of the Cornerites will take the ground assumed years ago by a woman I knew. Her husband had taken a meal at our home and had eaten a certain hot bread to which my John was especially addicted. The guest had enjoyed it so much that he had begged me to give his wife the recipe. The next time she and I met she spoke of it. "My husband ate some kind of muffins or biscuit or something of the kind at your house the other day," she said, "and he is crazy to have me find out from you how to make them. But I don't want to know anything about it. I have bother enough keeping house as it is, without having the nuisance of learning new things. There is plenty for him to eat without fussing over any new thing he happens to take a fancy to." I wondered at her at the time and I do the same thing whenever I recall the episode now. To me it has always been a joy to learn the preferences of members of my household and cater to them when I could. This is one of the pleasures and privileges of the housekeeper, and I am sure other women feel as I do. In this firm faith I ask you to send me the recipe for the special dishes your husbands particularly enjoy, and I hope there may be enough of them to group under the heading of "John's favorites." I am sure such an exchange of recipes in the Corner will be not only pleasing but profitable. Please write the recipes clearly and as tersely as possible, leaving no details in the way of quantities, etc., to the imagination, but putting down each one accurately that there may be no chance for mistake on the part of those who try the directions.

* *

Asks for Ear Trumpet.

"I have a cousin who is deaf. I would be so glad if some of the Cornerites would give her a trumpet or some other appliance for the relief of deafness, which handicaps her in her efforts to gain a livelihood. She is 65 years old and a dear good Christian woman. If you can help me out I shall be so grateful.

"MRS. C. G. A."

I am sure there must be some one who will comply with this request and try to help the cousin. There have been many suggestions for making appliances which will serve as ear trumpets, including cornucopias made of thin sheets of celluloid, rolls of pasteboard, tin funnels, and the like. Surely one of these or a regular ear trumpet can be provided. Deafness is always a sore trial, but never is it so distressing as when it hinders the one afflicted from supporting herself, and this case will appeal to the kind hearts of the Cornerites. I will put the address of the cousin who writes on file and I am sure she will be delighted to put would-be helpers in touch with the suffering relative.

* *

Brandy in Fruit Cake.

"Will you please publish in the paper a recipe for fruit cake and also tell me how long it should be soaked in brandy?

"E. C. V."

A recipe for Christmas fruit cake has appeared recently and this is as good a recipe as you can have for regular fruit cake. It is rich and fine. I have never heard of soaking fruit cake in brandy except as a means of softening it when it became too hard to be eaten without some such treatment. Last spring I ate cake twenty-five years old which had been made by the recipe just referred to and was served at a silver wedding. The good sized piece that had been saved from the first wedding supper was soaked in brandy until it had been softened enough to cut, but not until it became soggy. It was then iced and decorated by a confectioner and was one of the striking features of the collation. The length of time the cake is to be in soak must be decided by the judgment of the person undertaking the task. My own idea would be to pour on the brandy a small amount at a time, adding more as the first lot sinks in. Care must be taken not to put in so much that the cake becomes too soft, although it is astonishing how much the dry cake will absorb. The task must be performed with great care and judgment, and if it is not put into the hands of a professional caterer should be done by some intelligent person who will give the matter the pains it requires.

* *

Serving a Simple Dinner.

"Please give me your idea of serving a simple dinner either for one's family or in entertaining a guest or two, with one maid. I think for everyday living and informal entertaining simple, neat service is in the best taste and it seems to me that many of my friends overdo things and take so much pleasure out of hospitality. I enjoy the unexpected guest.

"MRS. L. C. B."

I agree with you in your idea of simple and neat service. The day appears to have gone by for over elaborate entertaining and more and more we are coming to the point voiced by the man who said: "A fig for your bill of fare! Show me your bill of company!" Yet at the same time we do not wish to neglect either the bill of fare nor the manner in which it is served. For myself I have always found that the sort of dainty living that should be maintained in any household is the best preparation for entertaining guests. Live when the family is alone in such a fashion that you need feel no apologies are necessary for the chance guest, and that more extensive entertaining is merely a widening of your ordinary methods. Have food served daintily and in courses, with the plates and dishes removed in the correct sequence, quiet and unobtrusive service, no overloading either of food or of ornamentation. For a simple dinner without or with guests you may begin with soup, follow this by meat and two vegetables, then a salad course if you like; after that a sweet and coffee. When you wish to increase your course begin your meal with an appetizer or fruit, or put in a fish course or an entrée. The salad and the sweet are not both essential for a family dinner, although they are considered desirable when you are entertaining more than a chance guest. Are these sufficient details or do you wish more? I shall be happy to supply them more at length if you desire.

* *

Offers Silk Quilt Pieces.

"I have some silk quilt pieces which I will gladly give, as long as they last, to any one who needs them. I would like some one to send me the two little poems, 'When Mother Is Cooking for Company' and 'When the Minister Comes to Tea.'

"MRS. H."

The offer of silk pieces is sure to be eagerly seized upon, and I know my Cornerites well enough to be pretty sure that there will be almost equal promptness in sending the verses requested. Please do not send them to this office, but write to me for the address of Mrs. H.

* *

Rain Spoiled Wall Paper.

"We have a beautiful home, and had it papered with costly paper. Rains beat through our roof, causing several breaks, and the water wet our ceilings of white moiré and stained them. Do you know of anything we could get to take those stains out? The paper dries out all right, but a black streak is left around the edge. I forgot to tell you that the ceiling in the dining room is a canary yellow, and I would like to know of something which would color the stains or restore the original shade. I notice several persons have sent inquiries about making soap out of cotton seed oil. We have made several pounds of soap out of the oil. Any kind of lye will make it, but there is one kind of potash that is excellent and the directions for using it come on the box. This soap is good either for the toilet or the laundry.

MRS. F. J. C."

I am afraid the paper is injured past remedy. You might try rubbing the black mark of which you speak as coming around the edge of the wet place with a crumb of dry bread and see if this will remove the stain, but I have little faith in this. You know that you can apply paint to the paper, and perhaps a good plan would be to paint over the canary yellow ceiling in the dining room, but this is just a makeshift and I am afraid the only real help will be to repaper. Thank you for the information about the soap made with cotton seed oil. If any one can offer suggestions as to the paper I will gladly give your address or print the directions in the Corner for the benefit of all of us.

* *

Wants Home for Daughter.

"Will the Helping Hand kindly help me to find a home for my baby girl of 12 years old? I have my own living to make. I am getting old and I cannot send her to school. She is bright and refined and would make a fine woman if given the opportunity. I would like to place her in a nice home where there are no other children. MRS. S. C. McD."

I cannot think of a worse grief to a mother, barring such sorrows as death and disgrace, than having to give up a child because of inability to bring her up and educate her properly. I am sure every mother's heart will ache with mine at the thought of parting from such a "baby girl of 12 years old." I trust that a home may be found for her. As a matter of course references would have to be given on both sides that there might be no room for misunderstanding or unhappy circumstances in either case. On application I will gladly give Mrs. S. C. McD.'s full address, so far as she has provided me with it. She does not state if she would prefer a city or country home for her daughter, but I fancy this is of less importance than that the girl should be well cared for and made happy.

* *

Thistle Centerpiece Pattern.

"I am asking again for the thistle pattern from newspaper design and I wish to thank one friend for her kindness in sending me another thistle design. I would prefer a centerpiece pattern if I could get it. MRS. N. C."

This friend has showed herself generous in sending other patterns she has to those who will appreciate and enjoy them, and I trust the desire she has before expressed for this especial design may soon be gratified. I have her name on file and will be glad to send it to any one who can comply with her request.

FAMILY MEALS FOR A WEEK.

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Oranges. Cereal.
Parsley omelet.
Sally Lunn.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Cold ham.
Tomato aspic on lettuce.
Toasted Sally Lunn (leftover).
Apple sauce.
Sponge cake.
Tea.

DINNER
Oyster bisque.
Roast beef, with Yorkshire pudding.
Potatoes boiled with parsley sauce.
Creamed onions.
Mince pie.
Coffee.

* *

MONDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Oranges.
Mush and milk.
Bacon.
Rolls.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Baked eggs in nappies
Boiled sweet potatoes.
Crackers. Cheese.
Jam.
Tea.

DINNER.
Onion soup (leftover).
Roast beef, sliced and cold.
Potatoes, hashed and browned (leftover).
Parsnip cakes.
Nuts and raisins.
Coffee.

* *

TUESDAY.

BREAKFAST
Baked apples.
Cereal.
Bacon.
Boiled eggs.
Toast.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Beef hash.
Fried sweet potatoes (leftover).
Muffins.
Marmalade.
Tea.

DINNER
Beef soup, with macaroni (leftover)
Smothered liver.
Rice croquettes.
Stewed oyster plant.
Mince turnovers.
Coffee.

* *

WEDNESDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Stewed apricots.
Cereal.
Scrambled eggs.
Quick biscuit.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Minced liver (leftover).
Baked potatoes.
Toasted biscuit (leftover).
Crackers.
Cream cheese.
Jam.

DINNER
Oyster plant soup (leftover).
Roast lamb, with mint sauce.
Green peas.
Browned potatoes.
Coffee junket.
Coffee.

* *

HURSDAY.

BREAKFAST
Oranges.
Cereal.
Bacon and fried green peppers.
Rolls.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Fried beef, with cream sauce.
Potatoes hashed and browned (leftover).
Pea pancakes
Ginger snaps.
Tea.

DINNER
Cold lamb, with mint sauce.
Cream of pea soup (leftover).
Candied sweet potatoes.
Succotash.
Cottage pudding.
Coffee.

* *

FRIDAY.

BREAKFAST
Oranges.
Cereal.
Fried panfish
Toast.
Coffee

LUNCHEON.
Spanish omelet.
Creamed potatoes
Corn bread.
Maple cream
Tea.

DINNER
Black bean soup.
Boiled codfish, with egg sauce.
Parisian potatoes, with parsley sauce.
Fried egg plant.
Apple snow.
Coffee.

* *

SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Canned pineapple.
Bacon and fried eggs.
Toast.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Scalloped fish (leftover).
Boiled potatoes.
Ice wheat biscuit.
Cheese.
Crackers.
Cocoa.

DINNER.
Potato soup.
Broiled steak.
Baked tomatoes.
Scalloped egg plant, (leftover).
Sweet potato pie.
Coffee.

THE MORNING STAR

Published by the WILMINGTON STAR COMPANY, INC., Wilmington, N. C.

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2nd, 1874.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily and mailed to subscribers outside the county at $6 per year, $3 for six months; $1.50 for three months; or served by carrier in the city and suburbs at 60c. per month, or, when paid in advance, $7.00 per year, $3.50 for six months, $1.75 for three months.

THE SUNDAY STAR by mail, one year, $1; six months, 60 cents; three months, 25 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES may be had on application, and advertisers may feel assured that through the columns of this paper they may reach all Wilmington, Eastern Carolina and contiguous territory in South Carolina.

Obituary sketches, cards of thanks, communications espousing the cause of a private enterprise or a political candidate and like matter will be charged at the rate of 10 cents per line, to persons carrying a regular account, or, if paid cash in advance, a half rate will be allowed. Announcements of fairs, festivals, balls, hops, picnics, excursions, society meetings, political meetings, etc., will be charged under the same conditions, except so much thereof as may be of news value to the readers of the paper, in the discretion of the editors.

TELEPHONES: Business Office, No. 51. Editorial and Local rooms, No. 61.

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THE WILMINGTON STAR CO.

MONDAY, JANUARY, 25, 1915.

Every body wants to sell high and buy low.

It is said the Progressive Party is dead but its head insists on making a sapulchral noise.

From a military standpoint, what do the aircraft raids on populated communities accomplish?

Frequently the person who shirks work will succeed in energetically working on your feelings.

Uncle Sam is the policeman of the Americas, but John Bull seems to consider himself the cop whose beat embraces all the seas.

"It is human to err" and just as human to row. That is the reason there is no such thing as smooth sailing on a sea of trouble.

In Naval power the United States ranks fourth but by the time the war in Europe is over some of the other navies won't be as rank as ours.

Inasmuch as the apostle Peter was stoned to death, any good man is liable to have rocks shied at him by such people as Representative Mann.

The disturbance among American representatives and special interests following the flag to San Domingo shows how easy it is to bring on a small sized war.

Well, isn't England insisting on her right to manage her international affairs in her own way without intervention of any kind—even in the shape of a protest?

So long as one man or a set of men are able enough or fools enough to start something, there will be war. Most wars can be traced to the lack of statesmanship in the world.

The General Assembly of North Carolina must be a body of progressive Democrats, for it makes any Senator or Representative mad to be considered a reactionery or a mossback.

By George, the disturbance in Europe is so provoking to us that we would like to intervene. However, Old Top, our size reminds us to confine our intermeddling in the affairs of Mexico.

It is estimated that more than 5,000,000 non-combatants in the war zones in Europe are penniless and are facing starvation. The men who suffer death or are mained in battle are not the only victims of war.

A packing house at Clearwater, Fla., is converting cattle into beef at home and is encouraging the live stock industry in a more practical way than ever could be done by shipping Florida cattle all the way to Chicago to be sold back to the South as beef.

The people gave the Rejublican party fifty years to build up a merchant marine, but the outbreak of war in Europe showed the people that the Republicans had left the country in a bad fix so far as ocean transportation is concerned. Under those circumstances, we don't think the people ought to take the Republicans seriously when they claim to know what to do to have an American merchant marine. All the proposition they have, of course, is to subsidize shipping—which means that the government should pay ship owners for running their own business.

The General Assembly of South Carolina also has to tackle the woman suffrage question. A few days ago Representative McCullough introduced a bill providing for equal rights for women and the House received it in a matter of fact way. A year ago the introduction of the McMillan woman suffrage bill was received with laughter, if not ribaldry. The South adheres to the contention that woman suffrage is not a national question and that the States have the right to deal with that question themselves. Yet, so long as the States won't give women the vote they are going to take their troubles to Congress.

DISPUTING ROOSEVELT

At its meeting in Buffalo, New York, January 23, one of the special committee reports submitted replied to Col. Roosevelt's attack on the judiciary system of the United States. The Colonel not only favors the recall of any old sort of judge for not doing right, in the view of the people, but he berated the courts for being a law unto themselves. He charged them with usurping legislative functions and doing things in negativing laws and held that the courts hold themselves superior to the law.

Well, the committee of the New York Bar Association replies at length to the Colonel but it was done in a dignified way. The bar committee did not remind the Colonel that he was not much on being controlled by law himself when he was President.

In view of the Bar Association's defense of the American judiciary, one has to laugh at what Col. Goethals told on him in Chicago on Saturday when the Chicago Geographical Society presented Col. Goethals with a gold medal in recognition of his great work on the Panma Canal. At a luncheon of the University club, Col. Goethals told the members how the Panama Canal came to be built under what he called autocratic rule.

"The original commission was ruling at the time," said Col. Goethals, "and there was friction in its ranks. Mr. Taft, then secretary of war, came down and I explained the situation. He said:

"'Colonel, I think a man's value as a public servant is determined by the number of kicks he can take without squealing.'

"Not long afterwards I went to Washington and had a talk with President Roosevelt. He said to me:

"'Colonel, I think I'll abolish that commission and concentrate all authority in you. An executive order will do it.' When I mentioned this to Mr. Taft, he said:

"'Yes, that's the way it ought to be done, but it isn't in accordance with the law.'

"'When I told Mr. Roosevelt what the Secretary of War had said the President said characteristically: 'I don't care a hang for the law. I want that canal built.'"

If Col. Goethals' anecdote be true, and everybony knows it is, they will wonder why Col. Roosevelt arrogates to himself the perogative of letting the law go hang, while he denies the courts the perogative of doing the same.

CONSERVATION OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY

A lively debate on the fish commission bill occurred in the House at Raleigh on Friday. The Tyrrell county representative wanted that county exempted from the jurisdiction of the proposed fish commission, but if the bill affords adequate provisions for protecting the fish and oyster interests of the State, no seacoast county should be exempted. That is precisely the reason why North Carolina has no fishing industry worthy of an intelligent people. Judging from past exemptions exemplifying the rankest folly and absurdity, it can be easily demonstrated that the State's fishing industry is practically down and out because this great question has been dealt with in an absolutely pig-headed hanner.

The State owes it to all its people from the mountains to the sea to adopt conservation and promotive methods in making the fish and shellfish industry one of the State's greatest natural resources, but it has permitted it to become the most inconsequential of all the fishing industries from Maine to Florida. The Legislature need not take seriously all the ideas or the sentiment prevailing generally in the salt water and tidal sections of the State. They are probably selfish in many instances and purely academic and unintelligent as a whole.

If there is a good fishing industry bill before the General Assembly it ought to stand pat and wave all exemptions aside. When any seacoast county wants exemption there is something fishy about it.

What the whole State needs is conservation of its fishing industry.

INTERVENTION IN CUBA

About this time seventeen years ago, the press, the people and Congress were discussing intervention in Cuba on account of the struggle there against Spain, the mother country. This whole country seemed to favor intervention but finally when the battleship Maine was blown up, Congress acted quickly in response to overwhelming public sentiment. This country intervented but it brought on a war with Spain.

We got two things on account of intervention—the everlasting emnity of Spain and the Phillippines. We have almost forgotten the war of intervention in 1898, but Spain hasn't and probably never will. Recently Spain's government notified the government at Washington that Spain had rescinded its former decision to participate in the naval parade through the Panama Canal on the occosion of the opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

The battleship Espana was to have gone in the parade, but Spain has finally decided not to take part in the affair. One of the reasons given was that in view of the fact that Admiral Dewey is to be a conspicious figure in the naval display, it might prove to be an unpleasant incident for the Spanish sailors and officers.

They haven't forgotten the battle of Manila on Sunday, May 1, 1898, and Spain is frank enough to say so. The Spaniards would have been heartily welcomed, of course, and would have been treated with every courtesy and deference, but no doubt the government of Spain finally decided not to participate in the exposition parade because public sentiment in Spain is not in favor of it.

Probably a hundred years from now Spain will try to forget intervention. For more than a hundred years after the American Revolution, people in this country hated the very name of a Hessian. It requires an age for people to forget.

THE REPUBLICANS AND THE NAVY.

Senator Lodge and Representative Gardner insist that the country should have a bigger navy and army, for fear some foreign country might take a notion to invade the United States. Of course, it would cost millions of dollars more, but in a recent speech Senator Lodge said:

"Cut off our needless army posts, navy yards and stations; lay aside for a few years appropriations for public buildings and river and harbor improvements where they are not needed; drop all the expenditures which are designed for spots where votes are lying thickest, and you will have money enough to provide for a sufficient army and adequate navy without adding to the burden of taxation."

In other words, Senator Lodge wants the "pork barrel" cut out of appropriations, but would he be willing to start with cutting off the pork supply of Massachusetts? The Republican pork barrel always looked good when the Republicans rolled it around, but every meritorious appropriation by a Democratic Congress now looks like pork to bitter and disappointed Republicans.

By the way, what kind of an army and navy did the Republicans give us for our money? Great Britain, Germany, France and Russia seem to have gotten something for the hundreds of millions of dollars they spent for navies and armies.

In 1911, under a Republican administration, the United States appropriated within a fraction as much for the army and navy as was done by Germany and a fraction more than France spent on her naval and military establishments. Great Britain and Russia's militarism cost comparatively little more than ours, but it must be acknowledged that they got something for their money.

How was it, under Republican control, we got such a little army and navy for nearly as much as foreign nations spent on big standing armies and navies larger than ours?

FRESH PORK QUESTION

To the Editor of The Star:

Mr. Herring may be a wise man as farm demonstrator, but he does not know it all. He makes the impression from his recent articles that the retail merchant or middleman is not a necessity, steals from the farmer and robs the consumer. Take the middleman out of Wilmington and you have no town, very few left in the county. Now, I want to say that there are other human beings in New Hanover county that need encouragement and some sympathy as much as the poor farmer. He says that it costs over eight cents per pound to raise pork. I don't doubt that for I have never raised any. I heard of it being raised in counties adjoining without any expense at all. He seems to know all about the running expenses of a meat business and the profit thereof. I do know that at present there is little demand for pork and where this condition exists, we so-called robbers suffer along with the producers. For certainly where a merchant has no demand for an article he seldom ever breaks a leg running down a farmer to pay him more than market value.

I think I know what I am talking about when I say that there is not a dozen retail merchants in the city that has made expenses the last three months, taking collections in consideration. Think most of us would be satisfied with a living out of our business and would be willing to leave the brownstone fronts out for a few weeks. I am no writer, but it seems to me there is too much stirring up of strife by narrow-minded or selfish persons generally for their own personal interests politically or financially. Think Mr. Herring ought to be satisfied with his lot running a large farm and getting enough salary out of the county alone to live on. I would like very much to trade my get-rich-quick business for his chances on the farm life but guess he is too good a man to run a skin game market. Think Mr. Herring such a wise man ought to have learned by now that in good times when everyone has money to spend our local market is glutted every year December and January and that people get tired of fresh pork and generally take a rest. I am not one to be forcing my advice on others about their business, for think cheap advice is dear in the end, but seems to me Mr. Herring and the other producers could get good prices for their meats the year round if cured and smoked and put on the market properly. If too much for this market, there are other markets.

After all this local fresh pork is sacrified as he says it is the Western porkers take advantage of the situation and go up on their smoked products as much as 7 cents per pound.

I think a person that labors for his daily bread, pays taxes and employs help, in any legitimate business just as honorable as raising a few pigs.

Yours for prosperity to all and the end of the great war.

JOHN W. BATSON.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Robeson could get along very well with several weeks less of Superior court. The recorders do a good part of the work anyway.—Robeson Advocate.

If any American with the cash can hire detectives to "trail" others at will, why not let the government have a monopoly of this department of public utility and morality business? Is any man free with a lot of detectives following him about?—Jacksonville Times Union.

The recent heavy rains recall to mind the big freshet 50 years ago this month, which washed away all the bridges in this county on Haw river and saved this part of the country from the depredations of Sherman's bummers. Our older countrymen well remember that freshet in January, 1865.—Chatham Record.

The Lumbertno cotton factorits have declared quarterly dividents ranging from 2 to 4 per cent. A little better price paid for cotton early in the season might have proved better dividends in the end. Some mils have paid their stockholders from ten to twenty per cent dividends per annum and quadrupled their plants off of their surplus earnings—yet they beared the market to the farmer, as usual, when the exporter was knocked out. —Maxton Scottish Chief.

What will Uncle Joe Cannon say when he hears that a Republican State Senate in New York has tumbled the lieutenant governor aside and appointed its own committees? This is a slavish imitation of the pernicious example of the Democrats in Congress, who almost broke Uncle Joe's heart when they deprived the Speaker of the power of making committee appointments. That sort of anarchy is to be expected of Democrats, but how can Uncle Joe endure the spectacle of a straight-out Republican legislative body worshipping such strange gods?—New York World.

A good many people in Greensboro would perhaps be surprised if they should go to the city hall and ascertain what it is costing to maintain the motor fire truck. Of course the machine is not used every day like most automobiles, but it has never yet failed to quickly respond in case of a fire, yet its cost for gasoline, machine oils, repairs and the like, is less than the feed of two horses, not to mention keeping them shod and the harness in good repair. This may not always be the case, but there is considerable latitude to spare. It might cost three times what it now costs and still be cheaper than horses, leaving out the fact that it "gets there" in a very short time.—Greensboro Record.

On the morning of the day the legislative caucus was to be held in Raleigh to name a Speaker of the House, the Greensboro News gave utterance to a pean of joy over the prospective election of Mr. Wooten, and assured the State that with Wooten in charge of the House, North Carolina would feel the glories of all that was grand in progressive Democracy. Wootens' first act was expected to be the wringing of the necks of the "machine crooks" and "gangsters" that have been running affairs in North Carolina, but things did not pan out that way. Wooten has actually appointed the chief of all the crooks—old Doughton—chairman of the finance committee of the House. An equally grave crime against the "progressives" was perpetrated in the Senate in the appointment of Chatham to head the finance committee there. Both these men are able and competent financiers—the best in the Legislature—but what counts that? They are "reactionaries" and given to "gang methods," and will shape the financial course of the Legislature to the benefit of the State, even if they find it necessary to ignore the schemes of the assistant Republicans. Nothing funnier has happened in North Carolina politics than the way the Greensboro paper turned tail on Wooten.—Charlotte Observer.

ECZEMA ITCHED FOR 20 YEARS— RESINOL CURED

Dec. 8, 1913: "I had eczema for 20 years. It started on me when I was but 13 years old and am now 34, and have suffered all these years. It started with small pimples all over my face, arms and hands. My hands would swell up so that I could not shut them, and I was almost blind. It would itch, then burn, and I had to keep the affected parts wrapped up so that I would not scratch them. I couldn't sleep at all—just walked the floor a whole night.

"I have tried many different remedies, and spent a large sum of money, but had no relief. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment were recommended to me. They gave me great relief after the third application, and after using four jars of Resinol Ointment and three cakes of Resinol Soap, I am completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. H. E. Fleager, Box 13, Dauphin, Pa.

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Such warning symptoms as sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude, and dizziness, are promptly heeded by intelligent women who are approaching the period in life when woman's great change may be expected.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism and builds up the weakened nervous system. It has carried many women safely through this crisis.

If there are any complications you don't understand write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass.

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That's the position our store holds today—a position gained only by a broad policy of Honest Merchandise and Fair Dealings.

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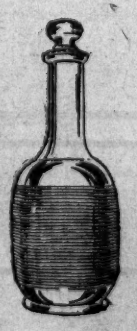


Special Ten Day Sale

$1.50 THERMOS BOTTLES... $1.20
$2.00 THERMOS BOTTLES... $1.60
$2.50 THERMOS BOTTLES... $2.00
$3.00 THERMOS BOTTLES... $2.40
$4.00 THERMOS CARAFES... $3.20
$5.00 THERMOS CARAFES... $4.00
$6.00 THERMOS CARAFES... $4.80

Cape Fear Hardware Co.

DEMONSTRATION DAY

Monday the 25th

Holsum Bread and Puriteekake

Made Clean. Sold Clean. Delivered Clean

—See for Yourself—

Every Housewife Invited.

Peoples Supply Co.

FIRST SERMON AS THE BISHOP OF DIOCESE

Rt. Rev. Thos. C. Darst, D. D At St. James'

Expresses Appreciation of Cordial Welcome to Wilmington—Strong Gospel Sermon Heard by Large Congregation

Rt. Rev. Thos. C. Darst, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of East Carolina, preached his first sermon since his consecration yesterday morning at St. James' Episcopal church and was heard by a large congregation which attended the service in spite of the very inclement weather which prevailed. Before beginning his sermon which was an earnest appeal for Christians to let their lives be living examples of the power of the Gospel of Christ, he expressed his deep appreciation of the warm and cordial welcome that he has received from the people of Wilmington. He preached again last night at the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Rev. Dr. Wm. H. Milton, the rector, introduced the Bishop to the congregation and urged that the members of St. James' would lend their hearty cooperation to him as he begins his work by their prayers as well as in a personal way. He emphasized the importrance of their being loyal. St. James' as the leading church of the Diocese, he said, could have a large influence in making the work of Bishop Darst one of great benefit throughout the entire Diocese.

Bishop Darst took as his text the 14th and 16th verses of St. Matthew's Gospel, "Ye are the light of the world. Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

'First of all allow me to tell you" Bishop Darst stated, "what a blessed privilege it is for me to preach my first sermon as Bishop of this Diocese in this church which through the years has stood for the highest and the noblest; in this church whose rector and vestry has treated me so kindly. I want to thank them and I want to ask that I may have your help and cooperation and your prayers"

It was not an easy matter to leave old St. James' in Richmond, he said, for it is not possible for any man who loves his people to leave them without regret. He had accepted the call to become the Bishop of the Diocese, he stated, because he felt that it was the call of God. In doing that he had experienced the greatest joy because he believed that he was doing his duty.

Speaking of the late Bishop Robert Strange, he said that he knew and loved him for 12 years. He spoke in the tenderest words of his beautiful life of service.

"I know that his loss to you is personal," he continued, "and I know that I cannot take his place for that place in your hearts is sacred. But with God's help I shall try to make a place for myself."

He spoke of his coming to Wilmington with the feeling of the great responsibility that rested upon his shoulders and declared that since he had been here the cordial welcome had been very dear to him and that he thanked God that he is to live among the people here in the years to come.

Speaking of the text which he had chosen he stated that the words were taken from the Sermon on the Mount in which Christ emphsizes so well the spirit and purpose of true religion. Frequently men are perplexed to know what is their Christian duty. They want to know what is their place in the kingdom of God.

There are some who would tell them to obey certain doctrines, to be orthodox in other words, to subscribe to certain creeds, to follow certain ceremonies. The Master says that they are to be used for one purpose. All these are useful in their place but they are the means and not the end. Men are to exemplify the Christian life in their works and by this means become living, glowing lights for Christ.

In considering the theme of Christian duty we may divide the subject into three heads, the workers, the work and the field. The words of Christ were addresed primarily to the 12 Apostles. They were to go forth as flaming torches of the truth. Men will not be convinced by words; there must be behind them the power of a changed life. Because the Apostles were sincere and lived their religion, the dark places became lightened and the civilized world soon went down upon its knees before Christ.

But Christ was looking further than that. He saw the sorrows, the troubles, the burdens of nations yet unborn. And so the call comes to men today.

The light must burn before it can shine. If our lives are not attracting others to Christ the answer may be that we are not burning with zeal for the Master. Using the electric bulb as an illustration the Bishop showed how it must be connected with the dynamo by two wires before it will burn. Carrying out the simile he showed how the Christian must be connected with Christ by prayer and then by the church in order to do his work in the world.

The field is the world. It is in the home, in our places of business, in the church, everywhere. It is not enough to have high purposes, aims and ideals. They must have expression. We must show by our lives the right way. There are so many anxious souls, so many who want to know the truth. In every community there are souls looking to Christians to show them the better way. Are we showing them? Nineteen hundred years have past and yet there are not only at home but throughout the world thousands and tens of thousands of souls without the light There are here and there a few resolute souls who are holding up the light. These tiny points of light shall be magnified a thousand fold.

LOCAL DOTS.

—Andrew Evans, colored, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Officer D. W. Coleman upon a warrant charging him with the larceny of a pistol from Harry Walker.

—New York Correspondence: The Evangelical Lutheran church of the Epiphany on East 128th street celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary last Sunday at both morning and evening services and among the guests at the celebration was the Rev. F. B. Clausen of Wilmington, N. C., a former pastor of the church, who delivered a sermon to the congregation."

CRUISE WAS STRENUOUS ONE

Seminole Rendered Valuable Aid to Norwegian Steamer Stranded Off Cape Lookout

The revenue cutter Seminole, now in port after a two week's cruise along the Carolina Coast, had rather an eventful trip and was instrumental in rendering valuable aid in several instances, notably in the case of the Norwegian steamer Trafalgar, which was stranded off Cape Lookout on January 15th. Captain Uberroth and his crew had several days of hard work and stood by until the ship was able to proceed on her journey.

The Seninole proceeded direct from Wilmington to Lookout Bight, where she was informed by life savers on the 15th that the Trafalgar, two days out from New York and bound for Havana, Cuba, with an assorted cargo valued at $90,000, had stranded off Cape Lookout. The Seminole proceeded under forced draught, rounded the Southern end of the shoals and anchored close to stern.

It seems that the Cape Lookout light was mistaken for Cape Lookout lightship and the course of the vessel was changed to the westward, finally stranding at full speed on Cape Lookout on the morning of the 15th at high water of the maximum flood for the month. After various means for floating the vessel were discussed it was decided that the Seminole should pull her off with a hawser and in the event of failure to jetison the cargo during the night.

The steamer was lying with her port side to the east wind and a moderate sea was coming in from the South, changing later to the Northeast. The strong rotary tidal currents together with the wind and counter currents with strong undertow settling over the shoals at the strength of the flood caused tidal rips and combers to break over the port side and deck of the Trafalgar, tending to drive her off the shore. The Seminole worked on the vessel at high waters for two days parting her 12-inches hawser three times. A part of the cargo of the vessel was jetizoned but the vessel was moved only a few feet.

A wrecking tug arrived from Norfolk on the 16th and with the aid of the Seminole was able to move the steamer about seven feet astern with every indication of her coming afloat. More cargo was jetisoned to lighten the vessel and the Seminole stood by during the night and the folowing morning took position for hauling on the vessel but she floated before high tide and preceeded to Lookout Bight under her own steam. The Seminole stood by at entrance during heavy Southeast gale on the night of the 17th and the following day.

About 300 tons of the cargo of the Trafalgar was jetisoned, the total loss being about $6,000. The following day the Seminole sighted a derelict to which she gave chase but was unable to follow.

The Seminole attempted to go to the assistance of the fishing yacht Mindora, which went ashore on Frying Pan Shoals Friday while en route to Mobile from Norfolk but was unable to get within a mile of the stranded vessel. After the boat went aground her crew was rescued and she is reported to be a total loss. The tugs Castor and Blanche, of Wilmington, went to her assistance and saved everything possible before she went to pieces.

TRUCKERS IN BRUNSWICK

W. B. & S. Official Encouraging Spring Crops Along Line

That the Wilmington, Brunswick & Southern Railroad Co., is going to lend every encouragement to the growing of truck crops along its line in that fertile territory between Wilmington and Southport is evidenced by a systematic campaign already begun by Mr. Z. W. Whitehead, of this city, vice president and industrial agent of the road, who recently returned from a trip through that section and found the farmers generally very responsive to the efforts in their behalf.

Upon his return from the trip Mr. Whitehead was called on an important mission to Florida, but he has his campaign well mapped out and results are expected to encouraging the growing of strawberries, lettuce, potatoes, beans, peas, cantaloupes, watermelons, etc., and he is glad to say the acreage over there the coming spring will be most gratifying.

Mr. Whitehead has arranged for a meeting of the growers at Bolivia, N. C., on Saturday, January 28th, at which time plans will be laid out for moving the trucking crops from that place and section and for securing buyers on the platform when the crops are ready. Bolivia expects to ship this year, Mr. Whitehead says, about 5,000 to 6,000 crates of strawberries, whereas it shipped only eight crates last year. Mr. Whitehead will also hold a meeting with truckers in Southport and section the following week after the meeting at Bolivia.

Mr. Whitehead, as vice president and industrial agent of the W. B. & S., has aroused the people along that line to the desirability of truck growing on quite a scale and he wants to get others interested.

UPPER CAPE FEAR WORK

Maj. Stickle Appears Before Senate Committee on Commerce

Maj. H. W. Stickle, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in charge of this district, whose return from Washington and Medina, N. Y. was noted in yesterday's paper, spoke interestingly of the Upper Cape Fear work before the Senate committee on commerce, according to the printed reports of the hearing.

Col. Winslow, formerly in charge of the North Carolina district, appeared with Maj. Stickle and explained the projects in detail. Col. Winslow made a comprehensive statement about the canal system of Eastern North Carolina in particular, while Maj. Stickle spoke especially of the situation on the Upper Cape Fear.

Maj. Stickle pointed out that $271,000 is needed to complete the construction of one of the locks, while several hundred thousand dollars has been spent on the other lock and dam. If the work is stopped now, he said, the government will lose all the money it has put into the work. With the improvements contemplated in the bill a channel of eight feet will be available up to Fayetteville.

The engineer officers were questioned by Senators Simmons and Burton, the latter seeking to discredit the projects.

Prize Fight Postponed.

New Orleans, Jan. 24.—A scheduled 20-round boxing match today here between Gunboat Smith and "Battling" Levinsky, white heavyweight, was indefinitely postponed because of weather conditions.

A PUBLICATION OF VALUE

"Chronicles of the Cape Fear" Given High Commendation by Raleigh News and Observer.

The Star has printed from time to time a number of very favorable reviews of the new book of Mr. James Sprunt, "Chronicles of the Cape Fear," but perhaps one of the most appreciative of those yet published is that by the Raleigh News and Observer in its issue of Saturday, January 23. The News and Observer says, editorially, of the book:

"There is no part of North Carolina richer in historical material from the exploration period to the present time than the lower Cape Fear section. Events of Colonial days and of the Revolution have furnished the theme for many magazine and newspaper articles from the pens of patriotic descendants of the men who made the history of those stirring times, and have inspired the writing of more than one volume approaching the dignity of a history.

"The most recent contributions to this body of literature is 'Chronicles of the Cape Fear' which has just been issued from the press. This is a volume of nearly six hundred pages from the pen of Mr. James Sprunt, of Wilmington. The book is packed full of interesting reading from the original reports of the earliest explorers to the story of the white supremacy revolution. There are chapters on Indian archaeology, on the origin of the name 'Cape Fear,' on the uprising in opposition to the stamp act. There is a graphic story of the Battle of Elizabethtown that deserves a place in the larger histories.

"The author's fondness for the river and the sea is apparent in the space given to stories of Cape Fear pilots and blockade runners during the War Between the States. These are written in a peculiarly vivid and interesting style.

"To give an adequate idea of the contents of the volume columns of this paper would hardly suffice. The writing runs the whole gamut from grave to gay, with occasional touches of sentiment and frequent flashes of humor; but from first to last the purpose is clear ,to hand down to posterity that which is worth while.

"What is very singular about the book is that it is not to be offered for sale; it is a labor of love pure and simple upon the part of the author. In publishing this volume Mr. Sprunt has rendered a valuable service to the Cape Fear section and to the State."

"THE MAN WHO WON,"

SUBJECT OF ADDRESS

Instructive and Helpful Talk to Young Men by Rev. W. V. McRae.

"The Man Who Won" was the subject of an instructive and helpful address at the men's fellowship meeting at the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon by Rev. W. V. McRae, pastor of Trinity Methodist church. Although it was pouring down rain in torrents, there was a splendid attendance and the discourse was heard with the greatest interest. There was a special musical programme with Mr. W. G. Robertson as organist.

Mr. McRae took the life of Daniel as a worthy example of the course every young man should pursue. He pictured in graphic terms the temptations that surrounded Daniel and how throug hit all he stood firm and steadfast. He purposed in his heart that he would not defile himself by the eating of meats, this being contrary to his religion, and kept steadfastly to his promise. This, however, was merely a negative purpose. To win out in life's battle we must go further than the don't stage. There is a positive side as well.

The call to work is the call to prepare. God calls many men but many are turned down because they are unprepared. Daniel spent three years preparing for his work. The effect of his training was manifested by that time.

Daniel stood for the things of Jehovah as he understood them. He would be right with God. There must be an elemental unity in every life and unless a man is tied to a purpose he is at sea. Daniel's life was founded on the truth. Jesus Christ has well expressed the true purpose of living when he commanded his disciples to seek first the kingdom of God and stated that all the other things would be added unto them.

Daniel won out not because he had a pull, not because his father was prominent, not because men favored him for his associates fought him at every turn. He succeeded because he had planted himself firmly upon the things of God. He was a man who could be used by God as well as by emperors. And this is true today of the men who win.

STATE MEETING, U. C. T.

Supreme Officers to Visit Greensboro and Big Meeting is Planned

Member sof Cape Fear Council, U. C. T., of this city, and travelers all over the State are looking forward with interest to a big meeting being arranged to be held in Greensboro on February 20th in honor of the visit to be paid by the supreme secretary, Walter D. Murphy, of Columbus, Ohio, and the supreme page T. J. Phelps, of Bluefield, W. Va., The day's meeting will be closed with a banquet at which covers will be laid for 200 guests. Grand Councilor E. A. Hughes, of North Carolina, spent Saturday in Greensboro and has, in conjunction with the local committees, laid out meetings at 2:30 and 4 P. M., of the day the supreme officers will be present and the banquet, beginning at 7 o'clock.

This is said to be the first time the supreme officers have come south and the Greensboro council members are elated over the fact that their city is the only one in this State to be visited From there the officers will go to Columbia, S. C., where they will meet with the councils of the state.

The Greensboro traveling men want the representatives from the various councils, Asheville, Statesville, Salisbury, Charlotte, Durham, Raleigh and Wilmington to be present and any of the South Carolina boys who will come.

—W. A. Rivenbark, white, was arrested last night by Policeman J. O. Bullard on a warrant charging him with shooting C. C. Wright, colored, through one of his hands. The shooting occurred at Seventh and Taylor streets. Rivenbark was locked up to await a hearing before the Recorder. The negro went to the James Walker Memorial Hospital to have his wounds dressed.

Visit the Holsum demonstration, Peoples Supply Co. today.—Advertisement.

MANY ATTEND GYMNASIUM

Physical Privileges of Y. M. C. A. a Popular Feature—Resume of Games Past Week.

The past week shows an increase in the total attendance of those using the physical privileges at the Y. M. C. A. of 66 over last week. The number for the week was 1,269. This large number includes all men and boys who used any of the following privileges: Shower baths, gym classes, individual gym work, games and athletics, such as hand ball basketball, volley ball, etc.

There was 12 gym classes conducted for boys with an attendance of 300, and nine classes for men with an attedance of 154, showing an increase in the regular class work. In the athletic and competitive game meets there were seven basketball games played with 120 men and boys taking part, 10 volley ball games played with 81 men and boys taking part, 31 hand ball games played with 106 men playing and 12 athletic events run off with 100 boys taking part.

On Tuesday afternoon the Junior Preps played their regular league games with the following results: The first volley ball game went to a tie after 20 minutes' of fast play, between Harvard and Navy, each receiving 10 points each. On the track, however, the Harvard bunch had a hunch that they would start things and that they did taking the jump by one inch and the relay by one-half lap. The second game of volley ball between Carlisle and Yale went to Carlisle without a dispute to the tune of 17 to 12. Then on the track the little Indians were still going and took the relay by about a yard and the jump by three feet, thus walking away with three victories.

The standing of the Junior Prep League is as follows:

	Points.
Harvard	1442.09
Carlisle	1332.76
Navy	1280.35
Yale	1003.4

The Juniors held their classified athletic league games on Thursday afternoon with the following results: The first game of basketball was between Davidson, the league leaders, and Wake Forest. The latter after a hard fight succeeded in taking a little starch out of the leaders and came off the floor with a 7 to 6 victory. On the track, however, the events were evened up, each team taking one event. The relay went to Wake Forest by two yards and the jump to Davidson by one foot. The second basketball game between A. & M. and Carolina went to Carolina by a shut out score, the Carolinas taking the game by 5 to 0. On the track the winning team in the basketball game also walked off with the two track events taking the relay by two yards and the jump by one foot, thus taking three events from A. & M.

The standing of the Junior classified athletic league is as follows:

	Points.
Davidson	895.33
Carolina	831.16
Wake Forest	790.27
A. & M.	370.39

On Wednesday night the Employed Boys' held their league games with the following results: The first game of basketball was scheduled between the Eagles and Blue Birds and after hard and fast playing went to the Blue Birds by a 9 to 5 score, and then on the track the birds still kept flying and took the relay by one-fourth yard and the jump by three feet. The second game between the Nightingales and the Sparrows went to the Sparrows by a 15 to 10 score. On the track these two teams split things even each taking an event, the relay going to the Nightingales by two yards and the jump to the Sparrows by two and one-half feet.

The standing of the employed boys' league is as follows:

	Points.
Blue Birds	374.2
Sparrows	297.96
Eagles	287.8
Nightingales	240.04

Mr. Haley Southport Booster.

The following is from Saturday's Greensboro Record: "Mr. Harry Haley, editor of the Southport News, is spending a short while in Greensboro. He is not only editor, but reporter, advertising manager and a few other things on The News—just about The News itself, as a newspaper man is apt to be in a weekly shop. Also just as every man who has lived in Southport, according to Mr. Haley, is a booster of that locality, he is a booster. The visiting newspaper man is a Pennsylvanian, a former New York World man, but he has fallen in love with the little town on 'the best harbor on the Atlantic coast.'"

Niece of Mr. C. B. Davis Dead.

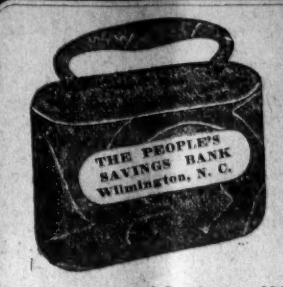
Mr. C. B. Davis received a telegram yesterday afternoon announcing the death of his niece, Julia Frances Davis, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Davis, of Bladenboro. He left yesterday afternoon for Bladenboro to attend the funeral which will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. This is the first death in the immediate family for over 30 years. Both of the child's grandparents are living and are over 75 years old and this is the first of 55 grandchildren to die.

"TIZ" GLADDENS SORE, TIRED FEET

"TIZ" makes sore, burning, tired feet fairly dance with delight. Away go the aches and pains, the corns, callouses, blisters and bunions.

"TIZ" draws out the acids and poisons that puff up your feet. No matter how hard you work, how long you dance, how far you walk, or how long you remain on your feet, "TIZ" brings restful foot comfort. "TIZ" is wonderful for tired, aching, swollen, smarting feet. Your feet just tingle for joy; shoes never hurt or seem tight.

Get a 25 cent box of "TIZ" now from any druggist or department store. End foot torture forever—wear smaller shoes, keep your feet fresh, sweet and happy.



TRY ONE

of these small Banks. They are bound to Help You Save. Open an account with us of $1.00 or more, and we loan you the Bank, Free of Charge. Your Child should have an account with this Bank. And we would suggest that you Start your Boy or Girl with a Deposit of $1.00, and Get One of These Small Banks to Help the Child to Learn the Habit of Saving. We endeavor to make the children enjoy their transactions with this Bank.

"OLD AND STRONG"

THE PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK

COR. FRONT AND PRINCESS STS. THE WHITE BUILDING.

SAFETY FIRST

A SLOGAN OF THIS COMPANY, AND ITS IDEAL

We point with pride to our Twenty Seven years of business, during which time Safety Has been our watchword.

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

Wilmington's Oldest Bank

WOMAN'S EVIDENCE UPHOLDS CLAIMS

Says: "I Wish All Nervous, Weak, Rundown Women Could Have Vinol, It Did So Much for Me.

Beallsville, Ohio.—"Vinol has done so much for me I wish all nervous, weak, run-down women could have it. I was so run-down, weak, and nervous I could not sleep nights. Everything I ate hurt me, and the medicine I had taken did me no good. I saw Vinol advertised and decided to try it. I had not taken it long, before I could eat anything I wanted without hurting me, and I could sleep all night. Now I am well and strong, and in better health than I have been for years. I never spent money for medicine that did me so much good as that I spent for Vinol."—Mrs. ANNA MILLISON, Beallsville, Ohio.

If the careworn, tired, overworked women, the pale, sickly children and feeble old folks around here would follow Mrs. Millison's example, they, too, would soon be able to say that Vinol, our delicous cod liver and iron remedy, had built them up and made them strong.

It is the combined action of the medicinal curative elements of the cod's liver, without oil, aided by the blood-making and strength-creating properties of tonic iron, that makes Vinol so successful in such cases.

Robert R. Bellamy, druggist, Wilmington, N. C., and at leading drug stores everywhere.

Extra Thick Sole and Heel

Look at the picture.

The extra thick sole and heel means more life for these rubbers; it means that these rubbers give more wear than ordinary rubbers.

These Hub-Mark Storm Rubbers with Service Heel or Rolled Edge are what you should insist upon from your dealer. Accept no others.

Made also in low cut.

No other kind can be more satisfactory for style, fit and wear.

A Famous Product of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co.

HUB-MARK RUBBERS

Look For the HUB Trade Mark

Look for the Hub-Mark on all kinds and styles of Rubber Footwear for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

Note this:—You can rely on anything you buy from dealers who sell Hub-Mark Rubber Footwear. They are dependable merchants.

Boston Rubber Shoe Company
Malden, Mass.

CUT PRICE CASH SALE

Beginning on New Year's Day, we offer Our Entire Stock of Men's, Youth's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats at a Reduction of

25%

Now is Your Chance to get High Class Merchandise for About Cost.

FLEET-DAVIS CO.

NEXT TO BIJOU TELEPHONE 673

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNTY TO BUY A SET OF FURS CHEAP

For this week only we will offer the Balance of Our Stock of Furs, at 1-3 Off.

You should not miss this chance.

New Spring Goods arriving every day.

Just opened, the most beautiful selection of Buttons we have ever shown.

This is the store for Novelties.

C. H. FORE & COMPANY

SOLE AGENTS for PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS

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ONLY Through Sleeping Car Between WILMINGTON and ATLANTA

DAILY SCHEDULES:	No. 55	No. 51
Lv. Wilmington	3:45P.M.	5:25A.M.
Ar. Florence	7:30P.M.	9:20A.M.
Ar. Atlanta	6:00A.M.	.....
Ar. Montgomery	11:30A.M.	.....
Ar. New Orleans	8:55P.M.	.....
Lv. Wilmington	3:45P.M.	5:25A.M.
Lv. Florence	7:55P.M.	9:40A.M.
Ar. Jacksonville	7:15A.M.	7:20P.M.
Ar Tampa	4:00P.M.	6:45A.M.
Ar. St. Petersburg	8:30P.M.	8:00A.M.
Ar. Fort Myers	10:20P.M.	12:05P.M.

PULLMAN CARS ON ALL TRAINS.

PHONE 160

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

The annual meeting of the Associated Charities will be held in the office in the basement of the court house tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to attend.

* * *

Miss Kate Richardson Styron, who spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Peatross at Sunset Park and who was the attractive guest of honor at a delightful dinner party at their home Saturday evening, returned to her home in Newbern yesterday afternoon.

* * *

Yesterday's Charlotte Observer: "Mr. and Mrs. Carson Taliaferro will arrive home Saturday after spending a month in Wilmington with Mrs. Taliaferro's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Brand. Their stay was prolonged by Mr. Taliaferro's business engagements in the eastern part of the State."

* * *

Rev. R. H. Herring, formerly pastor of Southside Baptist church, this city, and one of the most popular pastors Wilmington ever had, was in the city yesterday, a guest at the home of Mr. John W. Batson. Mr. Herring is now located at Rutherfordton, N. C., and friends will be glad to know he is meeting with much success in his work there.

* * *

From New York Correspondence in yesterday's Raleigh News & Observer: Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope have named their second child, a daughter, born on December 21, Sarah Wharton Pope, after Mr. Pope's mother. Mrs. Pope was farmerly Miss Sadie Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who spend the majority of the cold weather months at their beautiful country home near Wilmington, N. C.

* * *

The members of the Housewives League are looking forward with much pleasure to the meeting Tusday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the League's headquarters, Front and Chestnut streets, when a meat cutting demonstration will be given and Miss Grace Logan teacher of Domestic Science in the Wilmington High school, will make an address on the subject of domestic science. All the members are urged to attend.

THEATRICAL

At the Academy of Music for one week beginning tonight with a matinee Saturday afternoon, the Phil Maher Stock Company will be seen here in a repertoire of high class plays at popular prices. The Maher Stock Company has for many years in the East been reputed to be the best all around stock company, offering royalty plays at moderate prices and their success in every city visited is said to be well earned.

The company numbers about 45 people, which includes the well known comedian Phil Maher, and Miss Elsie Edna, a beautiful and talent leading woman.

The entire company is said to be a very clever one, and to be well up in more than 25 plays.

Manager Comes has arranged for the company to present a different play each night, the opening bill Monday night being the successful English drama, "Lost to the World." In addition to the regular performance, the management will offer vaudeville specialties between the acts. Several clever vaudeville people being in the company. One lady will be admitted free Monday night with each 30c paid admission ticket purchased before 6 p. m. Monday at Woodall & Sheppard's. Seats for the entire performance now selling.

Biggest Show in Town.—Bijou.

Today marks the beginning of another week of great things at Wilmington's popular photoplay theatre, every day bringing its own big feature pictures, punctuated at intervals with some of the biggest out of the ordinary offerings ever put before a Wilmington audience.

Today's bill is headed by that great two reel 101-Bison production, Custer's last Scout," a military drama jammed full of thrills. The last living survivor of this great massacre was found to direct the production of this great historical human interest drama, and it has been well done, as only the Universal could have done it. Included in the cast of principals is a real descendant of the great Chief Rain in the Face, a graduate of Carlisle Indian school, who takes one of the leading parts in the play. It takes place in the year 1876 when our Indian wards decided to exterminate the white soldiers, and is true to history in every detail.

"Seeds of Jealousy" is a big Mutual Princess drama, showing the folly of false suspicions, and is a product of Philip Lonergan, and seen in the leading roles are Boyd Marshall, Mayre Hall and Elaine Stewart, three of Mutual's biggest dramatic stars. It's a story full of interest for everyone, and teaches a strong moral.

Popular "Fatty" Arbuckle comes on the bill with Mabel Normand, in a big Mutual-Keystone scream, "Fatty's Wine Party," which also features Sid Chaplin and Max Swain. There's a laugh to every inch, and it comes in a full reel.

Still lanother big comedy offering is "When his Lordship Proposes," which features some big Universal comedy stars, coming under the Nestor brand.

Glorious Day at New Grand.

The biggest feature week of movies Wilmington folks have ever had the distinction and the pleasure of beholding will materialize this week at the New Grand, and this, the handsomest, as well as the coziest (bear this in mind no matter the class of weather), will make a glorious start today. The show for today is especially marked by two wonderful features. One will be the brilliant, costly, greatly-in-demand spectacular film, "The Birth of the Saviour." It is the most impressive and most beautiful film creation of the times and every child should be carried to the matinee this afternoon to behold it. The noted actor, Carlton King, will appear in the role of "Joseph," Frank McGlynn will be seen as "Herod," while clever, charming, talinted, Gertrude McCoy will portray the role of "Mary." It is a film away out of the ordinary, and in true keeping with the high class, wholesome nature of the New Grand, where people always expect to see the very best and their expectations are always realized.

The second big feature today is the appearance of Lillian Walker, another big screen feature, and Donald Hall in the big Biograph, "Arthur Truman's Ward." There is yet another special feature on today in one of those rollsinf "Slippery Slim" comedies, this one being "Snakeville's Blind Pig." It's a corker for laughs.

However, this will not be the only mirth-provoker on today. Lubin's merry one, "Who's Who," being on top. It is a great fun story of "Doctor Black," who while looking for an insane woman is himself taken for a crazy mutt. Another dainty comedy on today is "The Comedienne's Strategy," and it is a fascinator proper. Yet another great laugh will be found in "Shall Curfew Ring Tonight?"

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. W. L. Washburn, of Whiteville, was a guest at the Orton yesterday.

—Mr. R. D. Johnson, of Warsaw, was registered at the Orton yesterday.

—Rev. E. deF. Heald, of Hickory, was among the guests at the Orton hotel yesterday.

—Lieut. S. W. Stanley, of Fort Caswell, was a guest at the Hotel Wilmington yesterday.

—Among the Wilmingtonians registered at New York hotels the past week were Messrs. B. Dannenbaum, W. D. MacMillan, Jr., J. H. Irving, W. E. Rennecker and M. W. Fuller.

FIND BUSINESS PICKING UP EVERYWHERE SAYS LEARD.

Norfolk Southern Officials on Tour of Inspection of Lines.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Newbern, N. C., Jan. 24.—"Everywhere we go we find that business is picking up," said Col. S. H. Leard, general passenger agent of the Norfolk Southern Railway Company, who arrived in Newbern yesterday on one of the company's motor cars in company with J. F. Dalton, assistant general freight agent; Captain J. W. Keys, train master, and J. F. Mitchell, traveling passenger agent.

The party left Norfolk on Wednesday for a tour of inspection over the lines of the Norfolk Southern and before this is concluded they will have covered more than 900 miles. Today the party went to Beaufort and Morehead City and returning tonight will spend Sunday in Newbern. On Monday they will visit Kinston and Goldsboro and will then go over to Washington and from there cover the Raleigh and Charlotte divisions.

Puriteekake demonstrated today at Peoples Supply Co.—Advertisement.

HEAVIEST MONTHLY RAINFALL

January Record to Date Exceeds That Of Month on History of Weather Bureau

A northeast storm warning of which were given by the Weather Bureau at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, manifested itself in Wilmington yesterday with another very heavy rainfall, the total precipitation up to 8 o'clock last night having been 2.56 inches, carrying the total rainfall for the month to 8.21 inches, which breaks the record for any January since the establishment of the local station in 1871, a matter of some 44 years.

The record fall for the month heretofore was 7.52 inches in 1878 and there are yet this year several more days when Old Jupiter Pluvius may take a notion to do other stunts with the record. The rain began to descend even before daybreak yesterday morning and all during the day the fall was quite pronounced, the day being one of the dullest and most disagreeable of the year.

The heavy rainfall was due no doubt to the northeast storm which was central over southeast Georgia during the morning. It was moving northeast and increasing northeast gales for the afternoon and night were predicted, shifting to northwest with very much colder weather predicted for this section today. The signals were ordered up from Charleston to Boston. It was predicted that the rain would probably turn to snow in the night, but fortunately such was not the case.

However, as one effect of the storm a cold wave warning was issued by Observer Felger, of the local weather works yesterday afternoon. A decided fall in temperature was predicted for this morning, the temperature being slated to reach about 25 degrees or seven degrees below freezing. Yesterday there was a decided drop, the reading at 8 P. M. having been 42 degrees against 62 for 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A still further and decided drop is expected by this morning.

DISSOLVES INJUNCTION

Judge Rountree Decides in Favor of Defendant in Southport Case.

Judge George Rountree issued an order the past week dissolving the temporary injunction recently secured by Capt. J. J. Adkins and other citizens of Southport against the mayor and the board of aldermen restraining them from entering into a contract with J. B. McCrary Company, of Atlanta, Ga., to install a sewerage and waterworks system. The plaintiffs contended that the necessary time was not given by the two officials for considering the matter before entering into the contract and secured an injunction restraining them from sighing it. The plaintiffs who are represented by Robert Ruark, Esq., of Wilmington, may appeal to the Supreme Court. Cranmer & Davis and J. W. Ruark, Esq., of Southport represent the defendants.

BISHOP DARST AT SOUTHPORT

Accompanied By Archdeacon Thos. B. Noe, He Visits in Parish

(Special Star Correspondence)

Southport, Jan. 23.—Right Rev. Thos. C. Darst, D. D., and Archdeacon Thos. B. Noe, of the House of the Good Shepherd, Wilmington, were here today, meeting the vestry of St. Phillips, and with the vestry, looing over the situation, as regards what can be done to advance the interests of this Parish.

The Bishop expressed himself as greatly pleased with the present condition of this Parish, and over its future prospects, and will lend all possible assistance towards help that will lead to the advancement. Among matters talked over and discussed at the meeting, today, was having a regular rector stationed here for St. Phillips, which was favored by Bishop Darst. And it is proposed in this event, that the Parish will build a rectory.

The Bishop and Arch-deacon came down on the steamer Wilmington visiting here between noon and 2:30 P. M. and while here were guests at luncheon at the home of Doctor and Mrs. J. B. Haight, at their home on Bay street.

BOTH SIDES EAGER FOR EARLY DECISION

Chicago, January 24. — Representatives of organized baseball and the Federal League tonight expressed hope for an early decision in the latter's suit for an injunction, which Judge Landis took under advisement last night, after four days of argument by attorneys.

Quick settlement of the suit, as well as the several others pending against individual players, generally is dsired by managers, that they may know in advance of their training seasons wkat the make-up of their squads will be.

Lawyers for the defendants will spend the next three weeks in preparing answers to the Federals' original bill of complaint.

CONTRACT FOR ROAD CLOSED

Beach Development Companies Comply With all Requirements for Construction of Hard Road

All the requirements specified by the Board of County Commissioners for the construction of a hard road to Carolina Beach Boulevard and Fort Fisher Sea Beach have been compiled with by the three beach companies interested and the contract has been formaly signed after being approved by Graham Kenan, Esq., of the firm of Kenan & Stacy, county attorneys.

A check for $7,500 as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the beach companies has been deposited in the American National Bank to the credit of the Auditor of the county and a personal bond for $10,000 has been given to guarantee that the three companies will carry out their part of the contract to continue the road from Carolina Beach Boulevard to Fort Fisher Sea Beach, a distance of two miles.

It will be remembered that the proposition made by the Board of Commissioners to the three companies, these being the Kure Land and Development company, the Wilmington Beach Corporation and the New Hanover Transit Company, was that the county would grade the road all the way to Fort Fisher Sea Beach and that the county would pay half of the expense of continuing the construction of a hard roadbed on the Federal Point road to Carolina Beach Bouvelard and that the three companies would continue the hard road to Fort Fisher Sea Beach as soon as the hard road to Carolina Beach Bouvelard had been completed.

The distance from Wilmington to Carolina Beach Boulevard is 13 miles, and six miles of the road has already been built, leaving a distance of about seven miles to be constructed jointly by the beach companies and the county, each to pay half, and the remaining distance of two miles to Fort Fisher Sea Beach to be constructed by the beach corporations. It is estimated that the cost of continuing the hard road to Carolina Beach Boulevard will be in the neighborhood of $25,000, making the cost to the county $12,500.

The contract entered into specifies that the work shall begin on February 1st or as soon thereafter as practicable. It is expected that the county will ask for bids from private contractors and if the cost is found to be reasonable the road will be built by contract instead of by convict labor. The road will probably be constructed of Lillington gravel which has been used extensively in road building in New Hanover county. The grading of the road has already been completed to within a mile of Carolina Beach Boulevard and a convict force is now engaged in continuing the grading.

JOHN SWAIN STILL LIVES STRONG EVIDENCE FOUND

Shoes Will Play Big Part in Indicting Negroes Now Held for Crime.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Greensboro, Jan. 24.—John Swain, of Pleasant Garden, who was shot by two negroes who attacked him on the way home from Greensboro Wednesday night, still lies in a critical condition at St. Leo's hospital. His chance of recovery is rather slim. Two negroes, arrested Thursday, charged with the offense of assault upon him with intent to kill, are in jail and will not be released until there is a change in his condition and a hearing. Mr. Swain is shot through the liver.

The evidence against Will Walker, one of the negroes in custody, is pretty strong. He had on when arrested a pair of shoes with peculiar heels. He denied having been in the section of the county where Mr. Swain was shot at any recent time, but when his shoes were carried to the place of the attac kand other places along Buffalo Creek where tracks of the men led, the shoes worn by Walker were found to fit well into the tracks that were there. Also near the place of the shooting was found a notebook which was the property of the negro and an application for accident insurance with his name on it. He had no explanation to offer as to how these got to that point.

The other set of tracks did not fit the shoes of Jess Dorsett, the other negro arrested, but the officers have found upon investigation that Dorsett was seen with a pair of tan low quarter shoes. The officers are hunting for this pair of shoes and are expecting to find them in a very muddy condition. Dorsett and Walker are close comrades.

When Walker was carried to the hospital Mr. Swain could not identify him as one of the men who made the attack upon him, but it was so dark at the time of the attack that his opinion one way or the other could not be taken as very strong evidence. It is supposed that the purpose of the negroes in attacking Mr. Swain was to rob him. They were frightened away before they succeeded.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Charleston, S. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., February 10, 1915, and then opened, for repairs to Light Vessel No. 84. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the above office. ja25,27,29-3t

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"WHO'S WHO"
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Then One Big Yell:
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"Nobody Loves a Fat Man" Except His Best Girl—"Fatty" Arbuckle and Mabel Normand.
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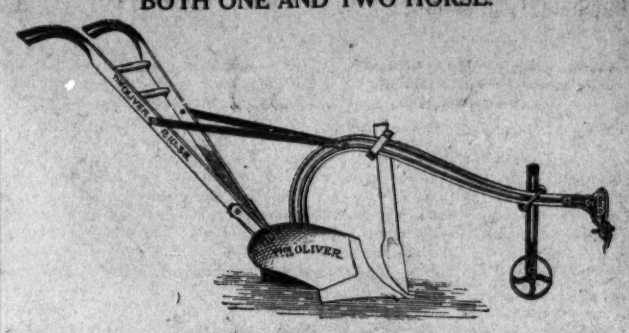

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

LOCAL COTTON MARKET GOOD

Situation Shows Steady Improvement During the Week—Naval Stores Market Not So Well.

New high ground for the season was recorded on the local cotton market during the week just passed with the price reached 8 1-8 cents a pound, Regardless of a slight reaction on Saturday both in Wilmington and throughout the cotton belt. Reaction has been felt but it is attributed to temporary causes and further advance is expected this week. No cotton was exported during the week but the American steamer City of Columbus, a sister ship of the City of Savannah which recently cleared from this port with a cargo of cotton, is now loading at a local compress.

Cotton receipts have continued heavy and total more than for the same week last year but which have not been heavy enough to indicate a general selling movement. Much cotton is now in the hands of the producers and a general dumping of the staple on the market would naturally drive the price down. This, however, has not occurred and so long as receipts here and at other cotton centres do not flood the market the price of cotton will remain steady.

The closing price for cotton on Saturday afternoon was a quarter of a cent above the close on the Saturday previous, though an eighth below the high mark of Friday when it reached 8 1-8 cents. Cotton closed Saturday a week ago at 7 3-4 cents a pound but opened Monday at 8 cents and remained at that price until Thursday when it advanced an eighth standing at that figure for two days before dropping back to the earlier figure. All indications point to a favorable week of trade this week.

Receipts during the past week averaged over 1,000 bales a day, only one day of the six did receipts fall below that number. Total receipts for the week were 7,853 bales, an increase over both the week previous and the same week a year ago. Receipts for the same week last year were 5,903 bales, almost 2,000 bales short of last week's receipts. The price of the staple for the same week last year was quoted as nominal all the week through. Cotton on hand in Wilmington Saturday afternoon was 55,674 bales.

The highest quoted price for cotton at Southern ports Saturday was at Galveston where the staple brought 8 3-8 cents. Norfolk paid 8 1-2, New Orleans 8 1-8 and the other ports giving the same as Wilmington, 8 cents. Houston lead the interior points with a price of 8 5-16 cents. Total receipts for the week at all ports was 67,343 bales, total for the season 6,062,341 bales. Exports for all ports for the week totaled 68,886 bales and for the season 3,427,634 bales. Exports to the same date last year totaled over 6,000,000 bales.

Naval stores markets have not held up well during the past seven days. Receipts have been unsteady and the prices of some articles have lost ground. Spirits of turpentine remained steady at 43 cents throughout the week while the figures for the same period last year show that spirits started the week at 44 cents, reached the high mark of 46 cents and closed at the end of the week at 45 3-4 cents. Receipts were 33 casks this year as against 19 casks last year.

Tar receipts were reasonably heavy but the price lost ground and little business was done. Closing last week at $2.00 per barrel and 8 cents per gallon the price was quoted Monday as nominal and continues so until Friday when prices of $1.50 per barrel and 7 cents per gallon were quoted. This is the lowest that tar has been quoted on the local market in some time. Receipts for the week were 760 barrels as against 429 barrels for the same period last year.

Rosin dropped a little at the first of the week but regained its loss and ended the week at the same price that was quoted the end of the previous week. Reecipts were 155 barrels as against 388 barrels last year. Monday's price was $3.00 for large and $2.90 for small but climbed back Tuesday to the previous Saturday's closing figures, $3.05 for large and $2.95 for small. Last year's prices started the week at $3.75 and closed at $3.95.

Prices for crude turpentine opened the week at the same figures of the previous week's close but was quoted as nominal Tuesday and continued so through the week. Receipts were 75 barrels as against 41 barrels for the same period last year.

Better conditions are evident in the peanut and produce markets now that the Christmas stocks have been depleted and the spring peanut buying has begun. All grades of peanuts were firm Saturday.

The organization of a new naval stores firm under the name of "North Carolina Naval Stores Company" should aid the Wilmington naval stores market to improve at an early date.

MARINE.

Arrived.

Str. Seminole, Packer, New York, C. J. Becker, agent.

MARINE DIRECTORY.
List of Vessels in Port at Wilmington, North Carolina.
Steamers.

Str. Nicaria (Ger.) 2,239 tons, Hollasch, Heide & Co.

Str. Kiel (Ger) 2,872 tons, Hinke, at Southport, Heide & Co.

Str. City of Columbus (Amer.) 4,111 tons, Johnson, D. H. Lippitt.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith, Jan. 23.)

CORN—$2.10 per sack.

PEAS—Black eyed peas, $2.50 per bu.; cow peas, market not open.

POTATOES — Irish potatoes, 80@85c. per bu. Sweet potatoes, yams, 75@80c. per bu.

BEEF—Native dressed, 7@9c.; good sales.

PORK—Small, 8@10c per lb.

SHEEP—Out of season.

WOOL—Burry, 14 to 15c.; black wool, 16 to 17c.; first-class white wool, 21c. free, 20@21c. per lb.

HIDES—Green salt, 12c.; dry flints, 17c. per lb.; good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA BACON — Old hams, 22c.; sides and shoulders, 15c. lb.; very dull; no sales.

BEESWAX—Firm, 28c per lb.

POULTRY — Chickens, grown, 40@45c. Spring, 15@30c. per head; very dull. Turkeys, 15@16 2-3 cents per lb.; very dull.

EGGS—26@27c per doz., very dull; price expected to go lower.

SLIGHT SETBACK IN STOCKS

Largest Dealings and Highest Prices for Stocks Were Followed by Moderate Reaction.

New York, Jan. 24.—Largest dealings and highest prices of stocks and bonds since the market here reopened, followed by a moderate setback, reflected last week's growth of speculative confidence. Extraordinary foreign trade developments remained the most potent factor. Official estimates placed the credit balance for two weeks of January at $68,000,000 promising a new monthly record. Demand for war supplies still constitutes the largest element in the showing.

Steps were in progress for extension of further banking credits to governments which are customers with assurance against objection fro mthe Washington authorities. These credits and sales of American securities by foreigners are in lieu of shipments of gold to pay for our commodities.

Grain and foodstuffs continued in urgent demand for export. There were more arrivals of foreign cotton buyers seeking to cover supplies for future needs. Cotton carrying railroad stocks advanced. Bank deposits in the grain region are reported at record figures.

There was a distinct gain in steel mill production and iron buying showed less than the expected lapse into dullness while the price of refined copper rose again. Metal stocks were restrained, however, by questions of dividend intentions. Railroad traffic made increasing recovery of deficits in last year's comparisons.

Easy money and abundant banking supplies were a pronounced influence in reviving investment inquiry. Dissolution of the 100,000,000 bankers gold pool was in line with these favorable conditions.

GOLDSBORO BANKER HOPEFUL

Situation in the South Is Favorable to Early Revival of Properity—Let us Have Faith

Goldsboro, Jan 2—James Kyle, a local banker ,of this city, formerly of Wilmington, who has been looking carefully into commercial and industrial conditions in the southern states, was asked by our correspondent for a summary of the result of his inquires.

"While business conditions in the southern states are not as favorable as we would like to have them," said Mr. Kyle, "I think the situation fully as favorable to an early revivial of prosperity as that in any other part of the country. Throughout the south, the banking institutions are in sound condition, and, although their managers are generally pursuing careful and conservative policies, sound business enterprises are generaly able to obtain all the credit needed. In the United States as a whole, and especially in the predominant industry. Largely as a result of the decrease in the purchasing power of the farmers, retail trade in most southern communities is not very active. In those localities where cotton mill employes and other industrial workers are most numerous, there has, of course, been more or less failling off in retail business as a result of the industrial depression. As in all other sections, there is a tendency on the part of retail dealers in all lines to buy very conservatively and reduce their stocks of goods. This necessarily has the effect of curtailing the business or jobbers, who in turn are conservative in their purchases from manufacturers, and this, in turn, tends to accentuate the industrial depression.

"The question of how soon a revival may be expected to begin is one which no man can answer with certainty, for the reason that some of the reasons for the continuance of the business depression are psychological. This being true, one of the most important results to be brought about is the creation of a constructive sentiment based on faith in ourselves and in the future. The few weak spots in our banking system have been eliminated; the natural resources of our country have not been dimmished, and the industry and enterprise of the American people are as great as ever before. Under these circumstances, before, as a result of the prolongation of existing conditions, economic complications arise, it is the duty of each one of us to look to the future, rather than to the past, and to contribute, to the best of his ability, to the bringing about of such a sound constructive sentiment as will substantially aid in a return to prosperity."

SOUTHERN COTTON REVIEW

New High Ground Reached Reactions Followed But Not Sustained.

New Orleans, Jan. 24.—Cotton made important advances in the market here last week, rising to new high levels fo rthe season and showing strength of its own in the face of continued talk of wide reactions. While reactions did occur toward the end of the week, they were not well sustained. The net result of the week, trading was an advance of 1 2to 15 points. At the highest the trading months were 52 to 55 points over last week's close.

The strength of Southern spot markets and the heavy export movement were the main bullish influences. Against the market was the fact that important short lines had been covered and replaced by a growing long interest, talk of an over-bought state, and reports from the interior indicating that reduction of acreage this spring would not be nearly as large as has been expected.

Exports this last week were almost 100,000 bales larger than for the same week last year—265,665 bales against 173,182. Shipments of this week will have an important bearing because of the prediction that the export movement for the month will be larger than it was for January of last year. Such an outcome would give the bulls a powerful weapon.

PETERSBURG PEANUT MARKET.
(Reporter by Rodgers, Plummer & Co., Inc.)

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 4.—Spanish: Farmers' stock, market steady, 85c per bu.

Virginia: Farmers' stock, market steady. Fancy Jumbo, 3¼c per lb.; Fancy handpicked, 3¼c per lb.; Extra Prime, 3c to 3¼c per lb.; Shelling stock, 2¼c to 2¾c per lb.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT NOTED

Rise in Confidence, Which Has Been in Evidence Recently is Already Expressing Itself in Business.

(Special to The Star.)

New York, January 23.—The rise in confidence noted for some weeks past is already expressing itself in business improvement. Since reopening of the Stock Exchange values of active stocks have risen on an average of from 5 to 7 points, and in some cases the advance has been as much as 10 points and over. So far, the rise has been accomplished without any important realizing either by foreign or domestic interests. The market shows a steady broadening of activity and gives every indication of a sound and healthy change for the better.

Among the most encouraging elements have been the easy of money, the adjustment of credit to war conditions and the extraordinary expansion in our export trade. Cheap money makes many securities look very attractive, and is a powerful factor in stimulating the speculative purchases. The investment demand has not been up to usual January proportions, but is improving and is quite as good as might have been expected under the circumstances. The low rates for money stimulated the inquiry for long term bonds, which are likely to sell at considerably better than current prices.

The activity in our export trade is phenomenal. We are still sending large quantities of grain, cotton and war material to Europe. These movements will inevitably continue for some time to come, and would be even more active were it not for the difficulty of finding outward freight room. In view of the heavy decrease in importations, conditions favor gold imports. These, however, are likely to be resisted by European ogvernments because of the desire to retain gold during the war.

Nearly every European nation has established large credits in the United States, presumably to pay for the exigencies of war. Great Britain, moreover, has temporarily prohibited new capital issues until more sure of its own war financing, the result of which will be to make still greater demands upon the United States for funds. This country has lately given an amazing exhibition of financial strength, which will vastly augment its prestige in the money markets of the world. One result of the war has been to turn the attention of American manufacturers to the great opportunities in export trade. An active campaign is already being carried on in this derection, which is likely to result in an important expansion of American foreign trade in manufactures. Hitherto, raw products have constituted too large a proportion of our shipments. We desire to sell the products of our mills to foreigners as well as the products of our farms.

General business shows signs of improvement. Bank clearings, which are generally accepted as a fair barometer of trade conditions, at all points in the United States, showed a decrease of only 3 per cent in the first week of January. The heaviest shrinkage was, of course, in the Eastern States, where financial and industrial depression combined to emphasize reaction. Outside of the Eastern States, however, the reaction is not particularly severe, and many localities show handsome gains over last year, particularly in the grain districts. The total clearings in that particular week were $3,466,000,000, against $3,564,000,000 a year ago. In the same week of 1912 the total clearings were only $3,274,000,000, so that this year's figures are not so discouraging as sometimes supposed. To a considerable extent the present depression in business is a state of mind, originating in the fiancial and industrial centers where nitiative usually begins.

With a continuance of the present improvement in confidence further business activity should be expected, especially when the coming of spring permits the resumption of outdoor work. The steel trade is showing more or less improvement. The United States Steel Corporation is now running at 47 per cent of its total capacity for steel ingots, compared with 25 per cent. in November, when depression was keenest. Fair orders have been placed for rails, rolling stock, etc., and present low prices are quite likely to stimulate the demand for construction material. In the textile trades there is also a widening of activity. Cotton goods are in better request, owing to low prices, and a decidedly optimistic tone prevails in some branches of the textile industry, notably the hosiery trade.

The railroad situation is not entirely satisfactory, owing to the small volume of traffic on many lines, especially in the South, where delay in the cotton movement has retarded business. The conflict of authority between State and Federal regulation of rates arising out of the recent rate decision is also a drawback, although it only delays somewhat the date when higher rates go into effect. On the other hand, the roads running through grain district are enjoying a larger traffic, and our transcontinental lines promise to do a better tourist business than usual because of the approaching opening of the Panama exhibitions at San Francisco and San Diego. The war will practically suspend tourist travel in Europe and greatly stimulate it in the United States. Here is one considerable offset to the war generally overlooked. An American tourists annually spend nearly $300,000,000 on their summer travels abroad, and the bulk of this will be spent at home this year, considerable aid to business will come from this source.

In December our exports reached $346,000,000. This sum was $13,000,000 more than a year ago, and only $4,000,000 short of the high record of December, 1912. Our imports were only $114,000,000, the smallest in any month since January, 1906. This left an excess of exports for the month of $131,000,000, compared with $131,000,000 in November, $56,000,000 in October and $16,000,000 in September. The breadstuffs shipments in December were $55,000,000, an increase over last year of $44,000,000, but this was largely offset by a reduction of $32,000,000 in cotton exports and $4,000,000 in mineral oils. There was, of course, a large increase in American exports of manufactures, chiefly owing to foreign orders for war supplies.

There is no occasion for modifying the very hopeful views expressed in these advices for several weeks past; in fact, we see no reason why improvement should not continue in the absence of unfavorable developments. So far as the stock market is concerned, a steady broadening of activity is expected, though considering the recent rise the indcements for realising will increase as the advance progresses.

HENRY CLEWS.

THE COTTON SITUATION

Upward Movement Carries Prices to the Highest Since Exchange Closed

New York, Jan. 23.—The absence of important hedge selling was again the biggest factor in the cotton market during the week, and this, coupled with good sales of spot cotton in the South at constantly improving quotations, resulted in a further advance in contract prices to the highest level scored since the outbreak of the European war. The continued absence of hedge offerings simply tends to confirm the theory that it is due not alone to the unwillingness of Southern holders to sell at this level, but because of the uncertainties which surround the 'new contract"—uncertainties whic the "new contract"—Uncertainties which cannot be removed for weeks to come. It is not the technical but the statistical position, however, from which the staple derives its real strength.

Although exports are still below those of a year ago the growth is now rapid and continuous at a time when, in normal years, the crest of the outward movement has been reached. At the moment cotton on shipboard awaiting clearance is estimated at over 450,000 bales as compared with 225,000 bales in 114, 9and from reliable sources it is further learned that 200 vessels are either loading at Southern ports or are under charter to sail with cotton cargos from America before March 1st. At the present time, European stocks are about 1,450,000 bales, as compared with 2,100,000 bales last year and 2,600,000 bales in 1913. Continental stocks are down to 429,000 bales as compared with well over a million bales a year ago. It is well to take into consideration, in attempting to estimate further foreign demand, that Germany has so far taken only about 50,000 bales since August 1st as against 1,675,000 bales in the corresponding period last year, while France has taken but 140,000 bales as compared with 790,000 bales. These are gaps which, war or no war must sooner or later be filled. There is no question that Europe wants our cotton badly, and from the fact that English and German spinners as well as the Continental trade are buying steadily it is quite evident that prices even though they have advanced materitlly are acting as no deterrent. Domestic trade conditions continue to show improvement. In their latest weekly review Marshall Field & Co. summarize the situation as follows. "There is a larger demand for staple cotton goods than there has been for many years during the same period". Fall River advises that the demand for goods has been increasing during the last two weeks, and as a consequence several concerns that have had their plants on short time have resumed full time operation. The Flint mills which have been on short time since August 1st, most of the period running four days a week, resumed full time last week, while the Laurel Lake mils resumed full time this week.

There is little question that basic conditions in cotton are sound and there is every reason to take a hopeful view of the future. It must not be lost sight of, however, that from the low point established shortly after the resumption of business on the Exchange cotton futures have made the enormous advance of approximately nine dolars a bale, which, it must be conceded, discounts in a measure the favorable aspects of the situation. On any fair setback, however, purchases would seem to be conservative.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.

WILMINGTON PEANUT MARKET.

(Quoted by J. S. Funchess & Co.)

Wilmington, Jan. 23.—North Carolina Peanuts — Market, firm; new crop, fancy hand picked, 70c; No. 1, machine picked, 60c per bu.

Virginia Peanuts—Steady, New crop Jumboes, 60c; fancy hand picked, 55c; No. 1, machine picked, 50c per bu.

Spanish Peanuts—Steady. New crop, No. 1, small, machine picked, 75c.; Jumboes, 65c. per bu. All receipts, heavier.

THE WEATHER.

United States Department of Agriculture—Weather Bureau.

January 25, 1915.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday:

Temperature at 8 A. M., 62 degrees; at 8 P. M., 42 degrees; maximum, 62 degrees; minimum, 40 degrees; mean, 51 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, 2.56; rainfall for the month, to date, 8.21 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river, at Fayetteville, at 8 A. M., yesterday, 16.4 feet.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina—Rain or snow Monday; Tuesday, colder and generally fair.

The Port Calendar, Jan. 25, 1915.

Sun rises ..... 7:14 A. M.
Sun sets ..... 5:35 P. M.
Day's length ..... 10 hrs. 21 min.

THE TIDES.

	High water. A.M.	P.M.	Low water. A.M.	P.M.
Wilmington	5:28	5:47	12:06	12:53
Southport	9:49	9:56	3:12	3:24
Masonboro Inl	9:38	9:45	2:52	3:14

WEATHER BUREAU REPORTS.
January 24, 1915.

STATIONS:	Weather at 8 P. M.	Temperature Highest today.	Lowest last night.	Precipitation at 8 P. M.
Abilene	clear	38	—	.02
Asheville	rain	42	30	.26
Atlanta	rain	48	34	1.38
Augusta	rain	58	56	.54
Birmingh	cldy	34	28	.14
Boston	cldy	34	—	.28
Charleston	cldy	62	54	.78
Charlotte	rain	42	42	.20
Chicago	cldy	16	—	.0
Galveston	clear	38	32	.14
Jacksonv	pt cldy	82	60	.06
Memphis	cldy	24	—	.0
Mobile	rain	40	34	.16
Montgom'y	clear	40	26	.60
New Orl	cldy	38	36	.0
New York	snow	32	—	.08
Oklahoma	clear	36	—	.0
Palestine	cldy	32	26	.01
Pittsburg	rain	28	—	.0
Raleigh	rain	34	34	.50
Savannah	foggy	66	56	.18
Shreveport	clear	36	—	.02
St. Louis	cldy	16	—	.0
Washing'n	rain	38	—	.10

MAJOR STEDMAN SPEAKS

Speech in Congress on Philippine Independence is Remarked Upon.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—Representative Stedman made a masterly plea for Philippine independence in the House yesterday, speaking for an hour to an interested audience of both Democrats and Republicans. Though he criticised both former President Taft and Minority Leader Mann for their attitude on the Philippine question, he was heartily congratulated by both Republicans and Democrats on his speech.

Major Stedman contended that the Filipinos are capable of self-government, that they have declared themselves in favor of independence and that every consideration of right and justice demands that they be given their freedom. He quoted from President Wilson's book on constitutional government to show that nothing in that book which President Taft declared to be an excellent definition, is at variance with Philippine independence.

Major Stedman called attention also to the fact that the Democratic platforms of 1904, 1908 and 1912 declared for freedom in the Philippines. Regarding the Filipinos themselves, he said: "For a long time I have been interested in the Filipinos because of their love of liberty; their heroic struggle against Spain; and their patretic appeals to this republic for justice. As an American I wish to see our promises of freedom to the Filipinos solemnly kept.

"I want to deny the impression made in some quarters that they are indifferent to independence and prefer to live under our control. Every municipality and providence in the Philippines has deciared in favor of independence."

Wood's Seeds

Wood's Descriptive Catalog for 1915 has been carefully prepared so as to enable our farmers and market growers to determine Intelligently as to the best and most profitable crops which they can undertake to grow.

The present agricultural conditions make it very necessary to consider the question of diversified crops, and our catalog gives full information, both in regard to

Farm and Garden Seeds

that can be planted to profit and advantage.

Write for **Descriptive Catalog** and prices of any

Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Grain or Seed Potatoes required. Catalog mailed on request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"
Bulletin of Special Round Trip Fares.
—from—
WILMINGTON

TAMPA, FLA $22.30
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
MOBILE, ALA $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
NEW ORLEANS, LA $26.75
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited returning, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
PENSACOLA, FLA. $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, inclusive, limited, returning, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
CINCINNATI, O. $20.40
On sale February 20, 21, 22, limited returning March 3rd.

For schedules, reservations and any further information, call 'phone 160, or apply to **C. M. ACKER, Ticket Agent of the**

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
W. J. CRAIG, Pass. Traf. Mgr. **T. C. WHITE, Gen. Pass. Agt.**

BALTIMORE & CAROLINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Between
Baltimore, Wilmington, Georgetown and Charleston, S. C.

Ships sailing from Baltimore every Friday afternoon 3 o'clock, arriving in Wilmington, Sunday afternoon. Low through rates and other information furnished upon application.

J. L. DOTEN, Agent.
Office and Piers, foot Grace street.
Phone 482.
HENRY WILLIAMS, JR.
General Freight Agent,
Baltimore, Md.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

The Progressive Railway of the South
Bulletin of Special Round Trip Rates in Effect from Wilmington:

CINCINNATI, OHIO $20.40
On sale February 20, 21 and 22nd, limited returning Midnight, March 3rd.
MIAMI, FLA $28.95
On sale January, 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, January 20th.
MOBILE, ALA $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
PENSACOLA, FLA $23.35
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
NEW ORLEANS, LA $26.75
On sale February 9 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
TAMPA, FLA $22.30
On sale February 11 to 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 26th. Extension of ticket until March 15th may be secured on payment of $1.00.
CHARLOTTE, N. C. $5.90
On sale February 14 and 15th, limited returning, Midnight, February 22nd.

For tickets, Pullman reservations, or any information, call 'phone 178, or apply to Agent.

H. E. PLEASANTS,
T. P. A., Wilmington, N. C.
JOHN T. WEST,
D. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect October 12, 1914.
WINTER PARK, WRIGHTSVILLE, WRIGHTSVILLE BEACH AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

EASTBOUND

Leave Front and Princess for Winter Park	Leave Front and Princess for Wrightsville	Leave Front and Princess for Beach
.....	.....	.....
a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.	a6:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
6:50 A.M.	6:50 A. M.	b6:55 A. M.
a8:00 A. M.	a8:00 A. M.	.....
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
.....	.....	.....
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.	1:10 P. M.
c1:55 P. M.	c1:55 P. M.	.....
cd2:35 P. M.	.....	.....
3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c4:10 P. M.	.....	.....
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
c4:50 P. M.	.....	.....
5:20 P. M.	5:30 P. M.	.....
6:10 P. M.	6:10 P. M.	.....
6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	6:40 P. M.
7:15 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	.....
8:15 P. M.	8:15 P. M.	.....
9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.	9:15 P. M.
10:15 P. M.	10:15 P. M.	.....
11:15 P.M.	11:15 P. M.	.....

WESTBOUND

Leave Winter Park for Wilmington	Leave Wrightsville for Wilmington	Leave for for Wilmington
a6:26 A. M.	a6:15 A. M.	.....
a7:31 A. M.	7:20 A. M.	.....
b7:56 A. M.	b7:45 A. M.	b7:35 A. M.
a8:04 A. M.	a7:50 A. M.	a7:40 A. M.
a8:41 A. M.	a8:30 A. M.	.....
9:36 A. M.	9:25 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
b10:31A.M.	b10:20 A. M.	.....
11:06 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	10:45 A. M.
12:36 P. M.	12:25 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
2:01 P. M.	1:50 P. M.	e1:45 P. M.
c2:36 P. M.	c2:25 P. M.	.....
cd3:06P.M.	.....	.....
c3:50 P. M.	.....	.....
4:06 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	3:45 P. M.
c4:30 P. M.	.....	.....
c5:10 P. M.	.....	.....
5:36 P. M.	5:25 P. M.	5:15 P. M.
6:11 P. M.	6:00 P. M.	.....
6:51 P. M.	6:40 P. M.	.....
7:41 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	7:20 P. M.
8:06 P. M.	7:55 P. M.	.....
8:56 P. M.	8:45 P. M.	.....
10:21 P. M.	10:10 P. M.	10:00 P. M.
10:56 P. M.	10:45 P. M.	.....
11:56 P. M.	11:45 P. M.	.....

SPECIAL FOR SUNDAYS.

Leave Front and Princess streets every half hour from 2:00 to 5:00 P. M.

Leave Beach every half hour from 2:45 to 5:45 P. M.

a—Daily, except Sundays.
b—Sundays Only.
c—Superceded by half hour cars Sunday afternoons.
d—Goes through to Seagate; returning leaves Seagate at 3:00 P. M.
e—Leaves from Station No. 3.

FREIGHT SCHEDULE.
(Daily, except Sundays.)

Leave Ninth and Orange streets, 3:30 P. M.
Freight Depot open from 2:30 to 3:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

Arrivals and Departures of Trains at Wilmington. Effective Nov. 23, 1914.
Time Not Guaranteed.

DEPARTURES:	TO AND FROM	ARRIVALS:
No. 90. 8:40 A.M. Monday morning only.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Eastern North Carolina points. Connects at Goldsboro with Southern Railway and Norfolk Southern Railroad.	No. 91. 1:15 A.M. Sunday morning (Saturday night) only.
No. 51. * 8:35 A.M.	Chadbourn, Conway, Florence Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, Tampa, Ft. Myers, Columbia and Asheville. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Columbia, open to receive passengers at Wilmington at and after 10:00 P. M., and may be occupied until 7:00 A. M.	No. 50. *12:45 A.M.
No. 64. ‖ 5:00 A.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 65. ‖ 6:15 P.M.
No. 48. * 7:30 A.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk and Washington, connecting at Rocky Mount with New York trains with Pullman Service.	No. 49. * 6:00 P.M.
No. 53. * 8:45 A.M.	Solid train between Wilmington and Mt. Airy, via Fayetteville and Sanford.	No. 52. * 5:05 P.M.
No. 62. * 3:25 P.M.	Jacksonville, Newbern and Intermediate stations.	No. 63. *12:50 P.M.
No. 55. * 5:45 P.M.	Chadbourn, Florence, Augusta, Atlanta and the West. Charleston, Savannah and all Florida Points. Columbia, Asheville and the West. All Steel Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, and between Florence and Columbia.	No. 54. *12:50 P.M.
No. 59. ‖ 6:30 P.M.	Fayetteville and Intermediate stations.	No. 60. ‖10:15 A.M.
No. 42. * 6:45 P.M.	Goldsboro, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and New York. Pullman Broiler, Buffet Sleeping Cars, between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with New York trains; also Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.	No. 41. * 9:45 A.M.

* Daily. ‖ Daily except Sunday. ‖ Tuesdays, Thursday and Saturdays.

For folders, reservations, rates of fares, etc., call 'phone 260.

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. **T. C. WHITE General Passenger Agent. WILMINGTON, N. C.**

GASPARILLA CARNIVAL——TAMPA, FLORIDA.
MARDI GRAS CELEBRATION
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND PENSACOLA.

Excursion Tickets will be sold for the above occasion from Wilmington on February 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, to Tampa, and on February 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, to New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola, at fares named below, by the

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
THE STANDARD RAILROAD OF THE SOUTH

TAMPA, FLORIDA	$23.30
NEW ORLEANS, La	26.75
MOBILE, ALA	23.35
PENSACOLA, FLA	23.35

Tickets will be limited, at time of purchase, to February 26th, but an extension of final return limit to March 15th may be obtained by depositing tickets prior to expiration and upon payment of $1.00.

For Schedules, Reservations, Etc., inquire of Atlantic Coast Line Ticket Agents, or address

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager, Wilmington, N. C.
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N&W Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and Best Line West and Northwest.
Block System. Rock Ballast. 85-lb Rails.
Schedule in Effect Nov. 22, 1914.

Lv.Norfolk	8:30a.m.	8:00p.m.
Lv.Petersburg	11:00a.m.	10:40p.m.
Lv.Durham	7:00a.m.	5:30p.m.
Lv.Lynchburg	2:45p.m.	2:30a.m.
Ar.Cincinnati	7:20a.m.	6:20a.m.
Ar.Columbus	6:45a.m.	7:00p.m.
Ar.Chicago	5:00p.m.	8:00a.m.
Ar.St. Louis	6:32p.m.	8:30a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle, San Francisco and All Western Points.

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N. and W. Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence. Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

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CLYDE LINE
TO NEW YORK
AND
GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.

S.S. Seminole.....Friday, January 22nd
S.S. Cherokee.....Friday, January 29th

Wilmington to Georgetown.

S.S. Seminole ...Monday, January 25th
S.S. Cherokee,..Monday, February 1st

Wilmington to New York.

S.S. Cherokee..Saturday, January 23rd
S.S. Seminole..Saturday, January 30th

Both Steamers Carry Passengers.
Equipped With Wireless.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

CLYDE STEAMSHIP CO.
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U. S. Court Sale.

Of the Haar Stock of Dry Goods and Fixtures continues until sold. Court appraisers have reduced prices below wholesale cost. (advertisement.)—tf

SHIP PURCHASE BILL WILL BE PASSED SOON

Democratic Leaders in Senate Are Confident.

Republicans Will Be Given Plenty of Opportunity to Express Their Views—Several Democrats Are Holding Back.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The government ship purchase bill as amended, and unanimously approved by the Democratic caucus Saturday, will be vigorously pressed as a party issue when the Senate convenes tomorrow.

"Republican Senators insist they have not been filibustering and they will be given plenty of opportunity to express their views, "said Majority Leader Kern today. "It may be necessary to hold night sessions. It is our purpose to pass the bill, and in my judgment it will be passed before many weeks."

While Republican leaders do not like the bill, as amended, any better than they did the original measure, some Progressive Republicans are inclined to look with more favor on it.

Although the Democratic caucus voted to make the bill a party measure, several Democrats who were not present do not feel bound by the rule, and there is a probability that they may offer amenaments fro mthe Senate floor. Among the Democrats most outspoken against the measure are Senators Vardaman, Hardwick, Camden, Bankhead and Hitchcock.

Senator Root has served notice that he will speak on the bill tomorrow.

ATTEMPT TO REPEAT RAID IS FRUSTRATED

(Continued From Page One.)

"Early this morning a British patrolling squadron of battle cruisers and light cruisers, under Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, with a destroyer flotilla under Commodore Tyrwhitt, sighted four German battle cruisers and several light cruisers and a number of destroyers steering westward and apparently making for the English coast.

"The enemy at once made for home at high speed. They were at once pursued and at about 9:30 a. m. action was joined between the battle cruisers Lion, Princess Royal, New Zealand and Indomitable on the one hand and the Derflinger, Seydlitz, Moltke and Bluecher on the other. A well contested running fight ensued. Shortly after 1 o'clock the Bluecher which had previously fallen out of line capsized and sank.

Two Others Damaged.

"Admiral Beatty reports that two other battle cruisers were seriously damaged. They were able, however, to continue their flight and reached an area where dangers from German submarines and mines prevented further pursuit.

"No British ships have been lost and our casualties in personnel as at present reported are slight, the Lion, which led the line, having only eleven wounded and no killed.

"One hundred and twenty-three survivors have been rescued from the Bluecher's crew of 885 and it is possible that others have been saved by some of our destroyers. No reports of any destroyer or light cruiser fighting have yet been received at the admiralty, though some have apparently taken place.

"Their lordships have expressed their satisfaction to Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty."

Was Slowest Vessel.

All the other vessels named in the official report except the Bluecher are battle cruisers, all heavily armed and capable of great seped.

The Bluecher was an armored cruiser 489 feet long and displaced 15,550 tons. Her compliment was 885 officers and men. She was built at Kiel in 1908 at a cost of $6,500,000. Her speed was a little more than 26 knots an hour. She was equipped with twelve 8.2 inch, eight 6-inch guns, sixteen 24 pounders and three torpedo tubes.

The Derflinger is a 28,000 ton ship equipped July 1, 1914. She has eight 12-inch and twelve 6-inch guns and twelve 24 pounders and five torpedo tubes. There is no record available of her speed.

The Seydlitz is somewhat smaller than the Derflinger, her displacement being 25,000 tons. She carries ten 11-inch guns, twelve 6-inch guns, twelve 14 pounds and four 14pounder anti-aerial guns. She has four torpedo tubes. She also is a new, boat having been completed in May, 1913. Her speed is about 26 knots, although, in trials she made 29 knots.

The Moltke is a 23,000 ton boat and has a speed of about 27 knots. She is a sister of the famous Cruiser Goeben, which once belonged to Germany but which now flies the Turkish flag. The Moltke has the same gun power as the Seydlitz except that she is not equipped with anti-aerial rifles.

The British Vessels.

The Lion and Princess Royal are sister ships of 30,415 tons and each carries a complement of 1,000 officers and men. They are 680 feet long and have a speed of about 28 knots, although in their time trials the Lion bettered 31 knots and the Princess Royal 32. The vessels are armed with eight 13.5 inch and sixteen 4 inch guns and three torpedo tubes. The Lion was built in 1910, and the Princess royal in 1911.

The Tiger is a 27,000 ton ship and was built in 1913. Her armament is the same as that of the Lion and Princess Royal. Available naval records do not give her speed. That of her sister ship, the Queen Mary, is recorded as 32 knots.

The New Zealand is a 26-knot ship of 18,750 tons, built in 1911, and armed with eight 12-inch, sixteen 4-inch and three torpedo tubes . A trifle lighter in tonnage, but carrying the same armament as the New Zealand is the indomitable, built in 1907. She has a speed of 28 knots.

Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, in Command of the British forces in this fight, commanded the same battle cruiser squadron in the engagement off Helgoland Light, August 28, last, in which three German light cruisers and two German torpedo boat destroyers were sunk.

Bread and Cake Demonstration, Peoples Supply Co. today.—Advertisement.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRALS DEFINED

(Continued From Page One.)

tention to the note of December 26th to the British government contending for "the principle of freedom of trade in articles of conditional contraband not destined to the belligerent forces."

(8) "Submission to British interference with trade in petroleum, rubber, leather, wool, etc."—As petroleum can be used in propelling submarines and rubber is essential for big motors used by armies, the United States government "has not yet reached the conclusion that they are improperly included in a list of contraband."

(9) "The United States has not interfered with the sale to Great Britain and her allies of arms, ammunition, horses, uniforms, and other munitions of war, although such sales prolong the conflict."

Private Trade Unhampered.

No obligation, it is contended, exists either in international law or in the domestic law of the United States to prohibit private trade in these articles. In the past, the present belligerents, when neutrals maintained no such phohibition, "in fact it is only necesary to point to the enormous quantities of arms and ammunition furnished by manufacturers in Germany to the belligerents in the Russo-Japanese war, and in the recent Balkan wars to establish the general recognition of the propriety of the trade by a neutral nation."

(10) "The United States has not suppressed the sale of dum-dum bullets to Great Britain."—The correspondence recently published between the State Department and the German ambassador is repeated, with the statement that although there is no legal grounds on which to prevent such traffic, the President of the United States would welcome proof of the charges and use his influence to prevent sale of these articles.

(11) "British warships are permitted to lie off American ports and intercept neutral vessels."—The letter states that protests were made to Great Britain and Japan, and that they withdrew their warships from the vicinity of New York harbor and Honolulu, respectively.

(12) "Great Britain and her allies are allowed without protest to disregard American citizenship papers and passports."—While Great Britain has disregarded American citizenship papers "in a few instances, and the same is true of all belligerents * * * in every case of apparent illegal arrest, the United States has entered vigorous protests, with requests for release."

(13) "Change of policy in regard to Loans to Belligerents."—It is asserted that the American government's policy affects all governments alike. The dangers of loans through popular subscription arousing partisanship through monetary interest in the success of the belligerents is pointed out in contrast to purely credit transactions for the purchase of war supplies, the money for which does not leave the United States and could not, as in the case of the loan, affect the chances of this country.

Evidence is Lacking.

(14) "Submission to arrest of native born Americans on neutral veessels and in British ports, and their imprisonment."—The general charge, the letter asserts, has been unsupported by evidence, but wherever irregularities have occurred, prompt demand for release has been made.

(15) "Indifference to confinement of non-combatants in detention camps in England and France."—All the belligerents have made complaint, but investigation has proved that "conditions are as good as possible." The United States has consented at the special request of the German government to send Mr. Jackson, former American minister at Bucharest, and now attached to the American Embassy at Berlin, to make a special investigation of detention camps in England.

(16) "Failure to prevent transshipment of British troops and war material across the territory of the United States."—No proof of this ever has been furnished, and a request of the Canadian government to send war material through Alaska was promptly denied.

(17) "Treatment and final internment of German S. S. Geier and the collier Locksum, at Honolulu."—The circumstances are reviewed and the action taken is held to be in accordance with the usual international practice.

(18) "Unfairness to Germany in rules relative to coaling of warships in the Panama Canal zone."—Although the regulations were not proclaimed until November 13th, no belligerent warship is known to have coaled previously at the zone, and the action was taken "without the slightest reference to favoritism to the belligerents."

(19) "Failure to protest against the modification of the Declaration of London by the British Government."—The notification of this government that it could not accept piecemeal adoption of the Declaration of London is recalled, with the statement; also that the modificationh by the belligerents in that code of naval warfare "are of no concern to the United States" except as they adversely affect the rights of American citizens as defined by international law. Insofar as these rights have been infringed, the Department has made every effort to obtain redress for the losses sustained."

PHRASE "SCRAP OF PAPER" EXPLAINED

(Continued From Page One.)

words to do exactly the same thing for which with all the pathos of virtuous indignation, it now reproaches Germany.

"In some later dispatches Sir Edward Grey, I believe, informed Belgium he did not believe England would take such a step because he did not think English public opinion would justify that action. And still people in the United States wonder that I characterized as a scrap of paper, the treaty whose observance, according to responsible British statesmen, should be dependent upon the pleasure of British public opinion, a treaty which England itself had long since undermined with its military agreements with Belgium.

"Remember, too, that Sir Edward Grey expressedly refused to assure us of England's neutrality, even in the event that Germany respected Belgian neutrality. I can understand, therefore, the English displeasure at my characterization of the treaty as a scrap of paper, for this scrap of paper was for England extremely valuable, furnishing an excuse for embarking in the war.

"I hope, however, that in the United States you see clearly enough that England acted solely on the principle of 'Right or wrong, my interest.'"

A Hoisum demonstration today. Peoples Supply Co.—Advertisement.

The Ramblings Of A Rambler

The Music of the Frogs.

The semi-tropical weather that Wilmington has experienced during the past few days has served to make at least one part of the animal kingdom—or amphibian kingdom, if you please—rejoice exceedingly, if one would judge by the immense amount of noise that they make. And we are not going to criticize them because there is a harmony in their squawking that excels any of your modern ragtime stuff. They are doing their best to spread joy throughout the world in their frog-like way and all honor to them.

To enjoy the efforts of these creatures to display their joy and gladness that they at least enjoy the rain and the dampness, one must go to any one of the numerous suburbs of Wilmington. There are plenty of other places, of course. We are only trying to make the point that they fight shy of civilization—that part of civilization which is largely superficial. And then it must be in the night time for no frog ever did much music making during the day.

Thoreau has described their sonorous music so well that for a description of the effect we shall quote from his Walden, one of the most simple and sincere books in the English language.

"In the meanwhile all the shore rang with the trump of bullfrogs, the sturdy spirits of ancient wine bibbers and wassailers, still unrepentant, trying to sing a catch in their Stygian lake, who would fain keep up the hilarious rules of their old festal tables, though their voices have waxed hoarse and solemnly grave, mocking at mirth, and the wine has lost its flavor, and becomes only liquor to distend their paunches, and sweet intoxication never comes to drown the memory of the past, but mere saturation and waterloggedness and distention.

"The most aldermanic with his chin upon a heart leaf, which serves for a napkin to his drooling chaps, under this northern shore, quaffs a deep draught of the once scorned water, and passes around the cup with the ejaculation tr-r-r-oonk, tr-r-r-oonk, tr-r-r-oonk! and straightway comes over the water from some distant cove the same password repeated, where the next in seniority and birth has gulped down to his mark; and when this observance has made the circuit of the shores, then ejaculates the master of ceremonies, with satisfaction, tr-r-r-oonk! and each in his turn repeats the same down to the least distended, leakiest and the flabbiest paunched, that there be no mistake; and then the bowl goes around again and again, until the sun disperses the morning mist, and only the patriarch is not under the pond, but vainly bellowing troonk from time to time and pausing for reply."

By way of explanation we should add that most of the frogs in New Hanover county belong to that tiny squeaking variety but the volume of noise made is immense.

Kindred Spirits.

Here and there upon life's pathway we meet men and women whose aims, purposes and ideals are similar to our own. It is this that gives to life its charm and its highest joy. When amid the troubles, sorrows and worries we meet these spirits it is like coming upon a pure fresh spring in the midst of a dreary desert. The world takes on a brighter hue and the clouds that may darken our life flee away and for the time we are free from care.

Perhaps we meet them and pass on our respective ways and may not see again in this world. But always we cherish their memory and when we sometimes feel that the world doesn't care, it is thoughts of them that keeps us from being discouraged and prompts us to press on. After all it is the thought that there are other souls in the world that can appreciate our efforts and will extend to us the glad hand when we have done our best that spurs us to higher and nobler things.

Life is dreary sometimes but only when we are alone and feel that no one cares. To meet and mingle with men and women, who can understand us, makes it infinitely worth while. And if we would but look about us and give to the world some of the best things of our lives, how readily shall we find that there will be a response on the part of those whom we meet.

Localizing Songs.

Once upon a time a Wilmington young lady, who is a talented musician, wrote an article for the public press regarding a concert which was given in this city by a well known company of singers. The concert lasted several hours and then the young lady had to write the criticism. It had then to be carried to the office of the paper—and this, by the way, was The Star. Naturally it was around the midnight hour when it finally reached the office.

Being written with a pen, it was necessary for one of the staff to "run" it off on the typewriter. Naturally he was somewhat rushed although he did not have any great trouble in reading the article for be it said to the credit of this musician her writing is as legible as that of any business man—and much more so than many.

Along towards the bottom of the article, the reported found a phrase in which it was stated that after singing a few of the cherished songs of the —that word wasn't plain at all—though doubtless it could have been read, if the reporter had taken time enough. And then came the names of two songs, one being "Old Black Joe" and the other, "Love's old Sweet Song." Those songs are familiar enough in the South and the reporter, being a Southerner, put in the word, "South."

It happens, however, that the young woman is from the North originally, and she didn't like the idea at all of the reporter trying to localize these songs in any such manner. She told him so later and he had to acknowledge that the North has as much right to claim them as any other section of the country. They are the cherished songs of all sections because they appeal to the universal.

After due explanations regarding the strenuous conditions under which the copy was prepared, the reporter was excused for this offense upon his promising that next time he has occasion to refer to "Old Black Joe" that he will not attempt to make it a Southern song exclusively.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 24.—Miss Lucy C. Cabaniss, 63 years old, who was a missionary of the Southern Baptist convention in Mexico from 1888 to 1911 died today at a local hospital. She was a native of Virginia and a sister of C. H. Cabniss, military secretary to the Governor of South Carolina.

SCHOONER ABANDONED ENCOUNTERED STORM

Vessel Anchored Directly in Path of Navigation.

Dismantled by the Gale Her Crew Was Taken from Vessel by Steamerp Thrilling Experience—Other Damage

New York, Jan. 24:—The Srhooner Mary L. Baxter, dismantled by the gale whirh has been sweeping the Atlantih doast for 24 hours, lies at anchor 85 miles by east of Cape Hatteras, directly in the path of navigation.

Her crew of nine men were taken off by the steamer El Valle this morning after a thrilling experience. The schooner is reported partically filled with water.

The Mary L. Baxter was built in 1909 at Essex, Mass. Her home port is Bath, Me. She has a gross tonnage of 1,036 and net 826.

RESCUED REACH PORT

Crew of Alice Lord Arrive in New York — Wrecked off Hatteras

New York, Jan. 24.—The steamer, York Castle, which arrived today from Swansea brought Captain Almer Kelly and five seamen of the three master schooner Alice Lord, abandoned at sea January 17th while on the voyage from Jacksonville to New Bedford.

Captain Kelly said he sailed from Jacksonville on January 7th with lumber. Off Frying Pan Shoals the Alice Lord encountered a gale which carried her to Hatteras where she struck on the outer Diamond shoal. She remained on the shoals three hours until all masts were last and her bows carried away. Osborn Hazel aged 15 years was washed over board and lost.

For five days the vessel drifted, a complete wreck. The crew, with no water and almost out of food, were compelled to lash themselves to the deck house. On January 17th the steamer Mombassa sighted the wreck and rescued all hands. As the Mombassa was bound to Havre the men were transferred on January 20th to the York Castle.

Captain Kelly was badly injured while his vessel was ashore on the

The Alice Lord registered 291 tons. She sailed from Bangor and was built at Millbridge in 1902.

Business Locals

Advertisements inserted under this head, One Cent per word for each insertion, but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words more than 25, One Cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amount being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge a Western Union Messenger to any address in the city, for advertisements in this department, upon request by 'phone to No. 51. Messengers will also call for Telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Company, or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for collecting the telegrams or advertisements for the Star, but a small charge for strictly Messenger Service. Telephone subscribers may at any time telephone their telegrams and bills will be rendered to suit the sender, daily, weekly or monthly. For this service, call "Western Union," but for advertisements always call the Star office. No. 51. Locals cannot be taken over the telephone — but upon request messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

ATTENTION: MEMBERS STONEWALL Lodge, No. 1, K. of P., are requested to attend Convention this (Monday) evening, January 25th, at 8 o'clock, for Rank Work. Fraternally, W. C. Smith, K. of R. and S. ja25-1t

LOST — A RED SETTER DOG ABOUT 6 months old; supposed to be in the neighborhood of Rose Hill, Chinquepin or Wallace. Answers to name of "Tramp." Reward for recovery or information. Jas. C. Loder, Wilmington, N. C. ja25-4t

LOST — BETWEEN FRONT AND RED Cross and Y. M. C. A., small bunch of keys, with Southern Bank key ring. Reward if returned to Y. M. C. A. office. ja25-1t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of Carolina Building and Loan Association will be held Tuesday, January 26, 8 P. M., at its ogice, 123 Princess street. L. W. Moore, secretary. ja25-1t

FURNITURE MANUFACTURER wants foreman Machine-Cabinet and Finishing Room. Also Superintendent. Give references, experience and salary wanted. All applications treated strictly confidential. Address "Furniture," care Star. ja24-2t*

FOR SALE—MODERN SEVEN-ROOM house, A-1 condition, located on North Fifth street; large lot, owner leaving town is reason for selling; good home or investment. Apply to Wilder & Metts, agents. ja24-2t

FOR SALE — MR. F. H. KRAHNKE'S residence, located on South Second street, modern seven-room house; double flooring and weather-boarding. Lot 66x165 feet. Price, $3,500.00. See Wilder & Metts, agents. ja24-2t

FOR SALE — SIX ROOM COTTAGE, located in Southern part of City; all conveniences; Lot 52x66 feet; good neighborhood. Price $1,800.00. See Wilder & Metts, agents. ja24-2t

GET A SWEETHEART, THEN A WIFE —But first get a home. The Rural Building & Loan Association will show you the way to own your home; the rest is easy. Remember, get the stock on Saturday, February 6th, 1915. James Owen Reilly, Secretary and Treasurer. ja24-2t

GIRL: "YOU SAID YOU WOULD DO anything for my sake; well, here's the first test, lad! Go take out some stock in the Rural Building and Loan Association, on Saturday, February 6th, 1915." It's up to you, Bo! R. C. DeRosset, president; J. Holmes Davis, vice-president; James Owen Reilly, secretary and treasurer. ja24-3t

OUR WAR FOOTING IS AS LARGE AS our peace footing—because we advertise. Multigraph letters do it for us. They'll do it for you. Quality guaranteed. Harriss Typewriting & Advertising Co. ja23m,w,f-tf

DIRECT MAIL ADVERTISING GETS results. Select your prospects and solicit them direct with Multigraph letters. You get rfom 25 to 1,000 per cent returns from Multigraphing—"and that's our business." Harriss Typewriting & Advertising Co. ja 23-mo-thu-sa-tf

FOR RENT — THREE LARGE ROOMS with all modern conveniences for light housekeeping. Rent reasonable. 'Phone 752-J. ja24-2t*

TO THE PUBLIC — TAKE NOTICE, that the Dubois Laboratory has just opened a Research Department, besides the regular analytical works, for the solution of difficult problems pertaining to the chemistry of farmers' lands, fertilizers and feeding stuffs he uses, etc. If you know of a good clay or other mineral deposit, have it examined. Call or write 202 North Front street, Wilmington, N. C. ja24-7t*

FOR EXCHANGE — WELL PAYING city property for suburban farming. Price must be reasonable. See Wilder & Metts, agents. ja24-2t

FOR SALE — SEVERAL NEW AND second hand engines and boilers, three centrifugal pumps, 10 rotary pumps, and a complete line of boiler feed and general service pumps. We have everything in the machinery and mill supply line you need. Also iron fence posts, tanks, hard bricks and fire brick. Wilmington Iron Works. ja24-7t

ANNOUNCEMENT—REGULAR MEALS reduced to 25 cents. Short orders at lowest prices. Prompt and polite service. Try us. Dixie Cafe. ja24-6t

BOYS' BRIGADE LYCEUM COURSE.— Reserved seat sale Monday and Tuesday. Entertainment Tuesday night. Entertainers — The Metropolitan Grand Quartette. Best seats go first. Come early. ja24-3t

WANTED — PERSONS TO COPY LETters at home. Pays $10 to $25 weekly. Send stamped envelope for particulars. National Copy Co., 3418 Brooklyn, Kansas City, Mo. ja24-7t*

I WISH TO BUY INTEREST IN MANufacturing concern, preferably woodworking, in this or adjoining states. Give some particulars. Address "Investment," care Star. ja24-2t*

FOR RENT — ONE LARGE, NEWLY repaired house; seven rooms, all modern conveniences, large lot and stables attached. 719 Castle street; $15 per month. Apply J. B. Fales, 518 Castle street. ja24-tf

FOR SALE — CLARK-JEWELL CABinet gas range. Used only few weeks. Owner leaving city and will sacrifice for quick sale. Apply 419 Red Cross st. 'Phone 2022-J. ja24-2t*

CAR OF FINE WESTERN NORTH CArolina apples is being sold at foot of Grace street; 20 and 25 cents a peck; 90c. bushel. Larger quantities as desired. ja24-2t*

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade. Positively the best trade of the kind. Can prepare you in a few weeks. Wages while learning. Open to everyone. Apply by mail. Moler Barber College, Atlanta, Ga. ja 23-6t

FOR RENT — NICE FURNISHED front room. Right downtown. Modern conveniences. Phone 778, or call at 216 North Second street. ja17-tf

FRONT STREET STORE FOR RENT— In the heart of the business section, a modern store room will be leased to desirable tenant. This store makes the handsomest appearance in the city, and has appointments which would be ideal for jeweler, tailor, fine confectionery or handsome soda water establishment. All communications confidential. Address "Confidential," care Star. de28-tf

AUTO. TIRE REPAIR CO. — VULCANizing plant. All work guaranteed. Retreading a specialty. If you are looking for the right price, see us. 213 North Second street. de6-tf

We KEEP ALL THE LATEST MAGazines and newspapers in stock. Phone your orders to 745. Gordon Brothers, 17 Princess street. oct. 27-tf

FOR PLUMBING, METAL WORK, HOT air and steam heating. See Capps-Griffith Plumbing Co. Ladies and gentlemen come to see our show room, 109 North Second street. no 25-tf

IF IT IS SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS, see Uncle Charles, before you buy. No. 6 South Front street, or 'phone 642. ja5-tf

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Some Little Storage Space Left.

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BY ALL MEANS DRAW A WILL; IT SAVES TROUBLE TO THOSE YOU LEAVE BEHIND.

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J. G. L. GIESCHEN, . . . Vice-President.
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IS OUR SPECIALTY

Big men all over the country foresee the coming of the biggest business year in recent history. Are you ready for your share of it? Make your business home attractive and comfortable for your clients as well as yourself. There is no excuse for having anything but the best, when for $12.00 a month you can have an office in the new Murchison Bank Building, including light, heat and janitor service. Elevator service night, day and Sundays. Everything spick and span and up to the minute for $12.00 a month and up. The renting Agent in room 312 will gladly show you around the building.

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Overland 81 - - - 850

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Garage: 114 North 2nd Street

PHONE 614

ANNOUNCEMENT

We wish to announce that our catalogs for "Spring Goods" have been thoroughly revised, and the Best Prices Obtainable can be had from us, by purchasing your "Spring Goods" before it is too late—when prices have advanced.

J. W. MURCHISON & CO

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Wilmington, N. C.

Tait's Table Golf

You can play every shot that can be played on a regular golf course

PRICE $2.00

Another Supply of "ROOK" just received.

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